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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A New Lead for the World

Miffed Mexico Cut the League

Geneva to Unkink the Calendar

A World Citizen Sees Japan

What They Can't Eat They Can

Fewer Musicians and Better

THE WORLD needs a lead—a new lead. Declares Sir Walter Layton, British financial expert. He sums up the situation from London. Finding it solemnly serious. Remedial action must come only on a grand scale. The world needs a lead. And will respond better than at any time since the World War. Men must get together. Eye to eye must take a long look. At reparations, war debts, the blocking of markets with goods. And the look, if long enough, may reveal odd items in the equation. Such as greed, hatred, fear. Perhaps it isn't whether the world can find a new lead. But whether it has reached readiness to do so. Men don't create leads. They envision them. Crises often reveal one at the base of things. Huxley once gave it a name. He called it God's sure law of order. In the seeming disorder of the world.

¶ Mexico, for twelve years, wouldn't listen to the League of Nations. Because Mexico was miffed. It was somehow omitted when nations were originally being invited to adhere to the pact. Then came an apology. And now Mexico is in. Its course, according to Latin-American opinion, was as right as rain. In Central and South America politeness is paramount. They don't shake hands and get down to brass tacks. There isn't a brass tack between the Rio Grande and Argentina. But courtesy beams out of every window and speaks out of every door. Some persons, dissatisfied with what they thought they saw, have tried to teach Latin America morals. And would have succeeded better if first they had let Latin America teach them manners.

¶ International Conference on Calendar Reform will attempt at Geneva in October a world task long neglected. It will try to take the kinks out of the calendar. Many nations know something should be done. But are not a unit on its nature. Two plans lead all others. One calls for a year of 13 months, each having 28 days. The other calls for 12 months of 30 or 31 days, but making the year's quarters equal. Out of 15 nations 60 per cent have declared for the 13-month plan. At the present about the only unanimous thing is dissatisfaction. No one professes to know the wholly admirable remedy. But everybody who has ever lost or wasted any time wants something done to save him in the future.

¶ St. Paul was perhaps the first true citizen of the world. In Athens, Rome, Jerusalem he looked upon men about him with equally understanding and kindling eyes. And he advocated universal tolerance so warmly that world citizens are far from uncommon in our day. Willis John Abbot is one. Which fact gives charm to his series on the Orient beginning in the Monitor. In his stereoscope of sympathy how Japan juts out. He shows us a dignified and discriminating people who pick out the Occident's best and pass up its worst. Choosing refrigerators, radios and electric fans and eschewing folding beds, whatnots and installment dressers with firm and fast drawers. He leads us behind the lacquer of Japanese character. Mr. Abbot shares with his readers things only a world citizen could see. Through the knowing, glowing eyes of the heart.

¶ Women of a Chicago suburb are starting something many a community may copy. A sewing bee to make a little honey for the unemployed. Willing-to-workers are set up in a vacant store. Everybody brings in the tablecloths that need hemming, the blankets that should be rebound. Needles fly. Sewing machines sing. So do busy folks who are going to have stew for supper. Other places that have little to sew have a great deal to preserve. The winter must be weathered. Abundant crops are not going into the garbage. They's going into tin and glass. More containers are being bought than ever before. It is the old story being reenacted with a new meaning. Eat all you can and can what you can't.

¶ You can't can music without canning many musicians. Thus Dr. Walter Damrosch finds the facts for tomorrow. There will be fewer artists and better. Far better. Survival of the fittest in a restricted art will even foster genius. And such the public will always crowd in to hear. For actually there's nothing like listening to the lips. Or watching the bow with which heavenly harmony is stroking a violin. But music as a profession for the average performer is going, going—almost gone. Music will go on manifesting through those who will go into it in spite of all discouragement. And out of such will rise the shining stars. Reproduction and radio work wonders. The world is far from hopeless. Yet it will miss much. For one thing, at evening, the lone amateur cornetist in the house next door.

Wheat for Coal Sends Miners Back to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canon City, Colo., Sept. 19

BECAUSE several Kansas retail coal dealers have decided that 16 bushels of wheat are worth one ton of coal nearly 200 miners near here are working full time and have assurance of steady employment throughout the winter.

The coal mined near Canon City is sold in Kansas where economic conditions have forced the curtailment of coal purchases throwing miners here out of work.

Recently the retailers selling the coal mined here decided to barter for the coal, taking wheat instead of cash. The mines are operating at peak capacity.

Tractors Ply Far and Wide Over Steppes

Little Patches of Peasant Holdings Eliminated by Soviet Plan

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES
Second of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RAUKHOVA, Ukraina—The domain of the Shevchenko Machine-Tractor Station is more extensive than that of the landlord whose estate was expropriated after the revolution for the benefit of the station. One can drive in an automobile for miles in any direction without losing sight of the tractors, threshing machines, and other implements which the station leases to the surrounding collective farms.

The tremendous change which the station has made in the affairs of the countryside strikes the observer after the most cursory investigations. A few years ago all this rolling steppe land would have been covered with checkerboard patches, marking the little strips in which the individual peasant holdings were divided. Today the strips and ditches which separated them and the individual peasants have all vanished. Among the 6700 peasant families which utilize the services of the machine-tractor station, only about twoscore carry on farming on an individualist basis.

The first village in which I stopped in my trip through the territory surrounding the station was formerly called Zavodovka, and now had its name changed to Chervonni Shlakh, or Red Way. It enjoyed a pleasant location, with its houses, some of them with roofs of thatch and others gabled and shingled, sprawled out over a considerable distance. Some of the houses had bluebirds and other decorations painted on them, suggesting slightly the colorful houses of many peasants in Bavaria and the Tyrol.

Church Becomes Nursery

A vivid sign of the transformation in Chervonni Shlakh was the transformation of the church into a children's nursery and kindergarten. Anti-religious posters now hang on the walls of the old stone church, while a picture of Lenine is suspended over the altar.

The village had a new center of public interest in the office of the collective farm. The president of this organization, a local peasant, explained that the collective farm was organized as an artel, where land, working animals and machinery were socialized, but the members retained their own houses, gardens, chickens and smaller animals. Every member had the right to keep one cow, but not all families in the village possessed cows. The destruction of cows in the village during the process of collectivization had been very great, and there were now 225 cows, compared with 600 two or three years ago.

The president declared that the collective farm was managed on a businesslike basis, with no toleration for loafers, and in conformity

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Damrosch Foresees Fewer Musicians

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Walter Damrosch predicted yesterday on his return from his summer home in Bar Harbor, Maine, that the number of professional musicians would diminish considerably within the next few years.

"At this time I should not encourage anyone to take up music as a profession," he said. "Instead I should rely on those who insist on becoming musicians in spite of all discouragements. They will truly represent the survival of the fittest—with high courage to supplement their talents. Five years from now there will be fewer and better artists."

"The laws of economics are often very cruel. The invention of machinery has frequently acted as a tragic factor in the lives of those who earn a living creating with their hands what a machine can do more quickly and more cheaply. It is very possible that the wide spreading of music by sound devices will result in fewer musicians, but these will be more highly trained and possessed of great musical gifts, and what they have to give the world can never be replaced by mechanical devices."

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Hoover Dry Stand Reaffirmed; Beer Spurned as Aid to Trade

Denial Given to Rumors That President Is Considering Change in Law—Secretary Got Data on Brewing Industry for Party Outside Government

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—President Hoover has not altered his support of prohibition in any way, shape or manner.

That is the definite fact which has emerged as the final upshot of rumors to the contrary which have circulated widely over the press of the country in the past few weeks, and which were at length brought directly to the White House itself.

Instead of weakening in his prohibition stand, it can be said on highest authority that Mr. Hoover's position has not changed in any respect from that which he held when he was elected by an overwhelming majority, on a dry ticket.

At the same time on equally good authority, it can be said that he considers as preposterous the argument that restoration of beer and wine would help in solving the country's economic problem.

Mr. Hoover believes that at the absolute minimum it would take a three-year fight to put through a constitutional amendment that would restore liquor. By the time a constitutional amendment was put through—even in the minimum time, the present unfavorable business conditions would be over.

In the second place, if it were proposed to achieve the same end without amending the Constitution, by modifying the Volstead Act so as to define high-power beer and wine as "non-intoxicating," then the way would be directly open for the return of the saloon, which wet leaders themselves profess to abhor.

As the President sees it, the Eighteenth Amendment gives the Federal Government power to regulate and prohibit sale of intoxicants. If the Federal Government were debarred from authority to prohibit sale of high power beer, then it could not regulate the sale either. If it lost its regulatory authority, then the restoration of the saloon, without federal restriction would follow.

Summing it up, the President feels that light wine and beer could be restored immediately only by a method which would remove federal control and bring back the saloon; while if it should be restored through a constitutional change it could not be done rapidly enough to influence business recovery in the midst of the present world conditions.

The incident that led to the development of the President's viewpoint although small in itself, was

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WORK, NOT DOLE, URGED IN PLAN TO RELIEVE IDLE

New England Council Report Would Establish Control Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEWOOD, Me.—Work in place of charity for the unemployed was stressed at the closing day's quarterly sessions of the New England Council, here, today.

In a report of the Committee on Community Development presented by Mr. John F. Tinsley of Worcester, chairman, three fundamental recommendations were advanced by which the council could proceed to evolve a program whereby work could help replace charity in the handling of the unemployment situation in New England.

First, the formation of central unemployment relief committees to coördinate efforts of existing agencies was proposed. Second it was recommended that the council study the experience of various relief committees of the last year. Finally, the establishment of a budget and raising of money through public appropriations or private subscriptions was advocated.

Throughout the proposed campaign the obligation of New England is to its "stable" workers, those persons who want work and whose skilled hands are essential to the promotion of industry in the communities in which they live, Mr. James W. Hook, chairman of the council's industrial committee, told the members.

Mr. Hook estimated that the stable worker comprised 40 per cent of the total unemployed. The unemployables, or those who must be taken care of by charity, comprise 25 per cent of the unemployed and the remaining 35 per cent, he said, was made up of the causals or nomadic workers who can be furnished employment by forwardly planned public works.

"We need a plan that will help us to answer why more than one-half of the corporations making tax returns for 1929 showed no net income," Mr. Hook demanded. "We need a plan to help us evaluate what the effect upon our nation will be if the present tendency to gather individual industries under the control and management of a central source continues."

At a special session of the executive committee of the council, the Community Development Committee was authorized to study the problems of taxation and public expenditure in its relation to industry and the development committee was requested to investigate the trend of problems and to evolve recommendations by which the increased handicaps to the conduct of business could be met.

IMMIGRATION BARS DROP FOR REFUGEES

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Department of Interior has instructed federal officers at Payo Obispo, Quintana Roo, to disregard immigration requirements in the cases of refugees from British Honduras, who are reported to be immigrating to Mexican territory by the hundreds.

The officers were told to do everything possible in behalf of the refugees.

LAWYERS SEEK BROADER SCOPE IN RADIO FIELD

Resent What They Call Attempt of Congress to Control Commission

By BARROW LYONS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19—Premonitory rumblings of a contest to control the 90 available broadcasting channels in the United States were heard yesterday in the report of the standing committee on communications to the fifty-fourth convention of the American Bar Association.

The committee condemned the Davis Amendment of the Radio Act, which prescribes certain methods for achieving equality of broadcasting service as between zones and the states, as "an attempt of Congress to control the Federal Radio Commission in a matter which is essentially one of administrative detail." It advised repeal of the amendment.

Also, under the heading, "Reservation of Broadcasting Facilities for Particular Groups and Interests," the committee cited as fundamentally sound a decision of the Radio Commission as follows:

"There is not room in the broadcast band for every school of thought, religious, political, social and economic, each to have its separate broadcasting station, its mouthpiece in the ether. If franchises are extended to some, it gives them an unfair advantage over others, and results in a corresponding cutting down of general public service stations. It favors the interests and desires of a portion of the listening public at the expense of the rest."

In defending this stand, the committee, headed by Mr. Louis G. Caldwell of Washington, called attention

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Should Eastern Standards Be Raised?

* * *

Neatness and Literacy in Japan Impress Visitor

* * *

Necessity of Any Change Is Questioned

* * *

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

TOKYO—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, a wise student of Chinese economics, once remarked, "Add an inch to the shirt-tail of every Chinese and you will keep the cotton mills of the world busy for a year supplying the increased demand occasioned thereby."

And not long before I left Boston on this journey to the Far East, a New Englander, who has had unusual opportunities to study international economics, remarked to me: "If our Government devoted half the thought and money now being expended in the effort to rehabilitate Germany upon the task of stabilizing conditions in China, and organizing that country industrially the returns financially to the United States would be inestimably greater."

Of course, the United States Government cannot do very much to affect internal conditions in smaller nations. Local pride is apt to resent such interference. But citizens of all nations are not infrequently able to serve another without arousing jealousy. Their motives need not be of unmixed altruism either.

This world is becoming so interdependent that whatever contributes to the well-being of one nation helps others as well. It is for that reason that whatever helps to raise the standard of living in countries whose people have been accustomed to gratifying only primitive wants, rebounds to the advantage of the older nations, whose people will find profit in satisfying the wants newly formed.

Some years ago a man connected with the educational service in Mexico remarked to me: "We think it desirable that the peons should be taught to read. But we think it even more desirable that they should be taught that there are more things to be had in life than a thatched shelter, and frijoles for the sole dinner dish. We want to teach them greater wants, confident that they will find ways of satisfying them."

Perhaps, however, the ability to

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BRITISH CRISIS LINKED TO FALL IN WORLD TRADE

Program on International Scale Supported by London Financier

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19—International remedies for world trade conditions are put forward here today by Sir Walter Layton, British financial expert, on the Basel committee on Germany.

Sir Walter represents authoritative Lombard Street opinion in his view that sterling withdrawals from London, disconcerting as they still are to the Bank of England, are no longer attributable to distrust in the financial stability of Britain, but are being caused by "steadily growing difficulties on the Continent of Europe and in the United States."

Writing in the News Chronicle, of which he is chairman, Sir Walter draws the deduction from this fact that remedial action to be effective must be upon a world-wide scale, striking down to the roots of the whole problem of international debts, reparations and political restlessness that is "poisoning the springs of credit and trade."

Cannot Await Election

Referring to the proposed general election in Britain in November, he says: "We cannot wait until November before dealing not only with the question of reparations and war debts, but with the gold situation, credits for countries that are in urgent difficulty, blocking of markets by stocks of unsalable goods, and obstacles which stand in the way of international trade. The world is better prepared to respond to a lead on these questions than any time since the World War."

The financier urges the present British Government to take such a lead at once. His argument thus reinforces that put forward yesterday by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, in favor of calling an international conference. The Layton case is strengthened by the fact that recent withdrawals of gold have been to meet specific calls from the Continent.

Yesterday, for example, £1,750,000 in gold went to Holland, where funds are needed to cover losses upon rubber and other Far Eastern trade.

Selling Facilities Augmented

It is not without significance that today at the moment when newspaper posters in the streets of London are declaring the existence of "the greatest crisis in history," the stock exchange has resumed Saturday opening, a practice which has been discontinued since the World War, and one calculated to increase facilities for anybody wanting to sell out sterling securities.

The Government meanwhile has made such good progress in forcing its economic bill through Parliament that there is now hope its entire "ax and tax" measures may be upon the statute book early in October.

The Liberal "shadow Cabinet," with Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, presiding, decided yesterday to oppose the scheme which still holds the field for an early general election on the tariff issue.

Tariff Opening Seen

This has raised the question of whether it might not be possible for a tariff, which Conservatives hold essential for restoring trade balance, to be introduced by the present Government without going to the country at all.

Advocates of this course base their case upon two facts. One is the possibility of a fresh upset for sterling while the election is being held. The other is that Liberal and Labor opinion alike has become so tolerant lately to proposals for the introduction of temporary duties upon imports as an emergency measure, as to be likely to give Mr. MacDonald the requisite majority for such a policy.

Rise in Food Prices Shown in August; Three Industrial Groups Report Gains

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average increase of slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent on Aug. 15, 1931, when compared with July 15, 1931, and an average decrease of about 16 2-3 per cent since Aug. 15, 1930. The bureau's index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 148.7 for Aug. 15, 1930; 119.0 for July 15, 1931, and 119.7 for Aug. 15, 1931.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics at the same time reported changes in employment and pay roll totals in August, 1931, as compared with July, based on returns made by 46,917 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in Aug. 4, 583,275 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were $105,527,491.

The combined total of these 15 industrial groups shows a decrease of 0.3 per cent in employment from July to August, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent in earnings.

Increased employment in August was shown in three of the 15 industrial groups: anthracite mining 2.4 per cent; bituminous coal mining 0.8 per cent; and canning and preserving 39.8 per cent.

Area of Operations in China

CO-OPERATIVES GAIN IN SALES OF GRAIN CROPS

Savings of $150,000,000 Reported by Official of Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—In spite of greatly reduced crops in the spring wheat area and the fact that thousands of farmers are holding their wheat or feeding it, more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat a day were handled by the coöperative marketing machinery of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation during July and August, an evidence of increasing support of the grain cooperative movement, according to Mr. William H. Settle, secretary of the corporation.

In a statement following the directors' meeting of the corporation given out Thursday, Mr. Settle said: "It can be rather conclusively shown that prices producers have received for their grain during the last 15 months have resulted in savings to them of approximately $150,000,000. These savings were made possible, of course, by the combined activities of the Federal Farm Board, Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation."

The corporation also made public a series of resolutions adopted by the directors, among which was one urging "all true friends of coöperative marketing to combine their forces in one common program to resist the repeal or amendment of the Farm Marketing Act by business groups motivated by selfish private interests or by political partisanship, and to insist that when strengthening of the act is deemed necessary by additional provisions or amendments, such action originate with the friends and supporters of coöperative marketing, rather than with those who oppose it."

The Agricultural Marketing Act was characterized in another resolution as "the most advanced legislative step yet taken by the Federal Government to aid producers in obtaining a fair return for their labor and investment through their own efforts, embracing the organization of coöperative marketing associations, by means of which the agricultural industry can develop bargaining power as advantageous as that enjoyed by other major producing industries."

The Federal Farm Board was commended for its administration of the act, while the executive officers of the corporation were commended for "their loyalty to the cause of cooperative marketing and for the faithful and efficient discharge of their executive duties in the conduct of the business of the corporation, and more particularly for the recent efforts in putting into effect the direct marketing program which we believe to be a distinct forward step."

The latter resolution, it was stated, was intended as an answer to numerous charges "that executives of the corporation had proceeded in the development of direct grain marketing without the full accord of the directors."

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Texas House of Representatives late yesterday rejected the Senate substitute cotton acreage reduction bill. A free conference was named to work with a like committee from the Senate in adjusting the differences between the two houses.

CHINESE LINEUP IS BLAMED FOR PRESENT CRISIS

Manchurian Governor's Nanking Pact Said to Have Blocked Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Trouble between Japan and Manchuria has been increasing since the present coöperation between Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, and the Nanking Government, has prevented Japan's settling Manchurian problems directly. So long as Manchuria was virtually an independent area under the former dictator, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, these problems were settled in Mukden. But this procedure was made impossible when the young Chang Hsueh-liang publicly declared, at the time of his adhesion to Nanking, that all questions of foreign policy should be left to the National Government.

Since then strained relations arising out of the great influx of Koreans into South Manchuria—alleged to have been a move on Japan's part—and a number of technical points at issue have been working toward a more serious clash.

The recent visit to Tokyo of Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister in the Nanking rebel Government, has not been without its effect on the situation, although opinion here is that Mr. Chen was only partly successful in his conversations with high officials of the Foreign Office. Japanese officials, it is said, heard his arguments politely, but made no comment.

It is considered that Mr. Chen had the following objects in view in his Tokyo visit:

To convince Japan that if the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement is successful the new national régime in China will do its best to prevent boycotts against Japanese goods, agitation for the ousting of Japanese interests in Manchuria, agitation for the immediate return of foreign concessions, and all anti-Japanese movements.

To obtain from Japan unofficial assurance that munitions of war will not be furnished to Nanking unless they likewise are furnished to Canton.

To assure Japan that the anti-Chiang Kai-shek groups will favor a conciliatory policy in Manchuria, probably placing the veteran Chinese administrator Yen Shi-shan in control of this area.

A section of the military elements in Japan saw the most hope in Mr. Chen's statements that the anti-Chiang groups do not favor a highly centralized national government for China and will not attempt to eliminate the various war lords established in different parts of the Chinese domain.

A loosely organized government in China, the militarists feel, would be much easier for Japan to deal with as she could make local arrangements with the Chinese leaders on the spot and would not have to face the difficulties of dealing with national propaganda and a set of officials far enough removed from local areas to ignore the purely local reaction of a firm stand against Japan.

Government leaders, however, are believed to feel that even if the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement is successful, the essentials of Sino-Japanese relations cannot be changed, for these essentials have their roots deep in the past and are founded on things which continue the same no matter what groups may control China.

LINDBERGHS LAND OUTSIDE NANKING

NANKING, China, Sept. 19 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 2:38 p. m., today (1:38 a. m., E. S. T.), after a flight of 900 miles from Pukuoka, Japan.

After circling several times over the place on the flooded Yangtze River, which had been prepared for their landing, they decided not to risk alighting on the turbulent waters there, so flew off and brought their plane down on Lotus Lake, just outside the city walls, where they were received by a group of dignitaries, who arrived late because of the unexpected choice of a new landing place. It is believed the Lindberghs will remain here four days, during which they will determine the route over which they are to fly to Europe.

JAPAN HOLDS MUKDEN IN MANCHURIA

Troops Seize City and Control Railroad to Peiping

CHINESE TO AVOID ARMED RESISTANCE

Nanking Seeks Union Against Invader—League of Nations Ready to Intervene

The League Council, now in session at Geneva, is ready to intervene if the serious situation that has broken out between China and Japan in Manchuria, as soon as some member of the Council raises the question.

Outbreak of actual fighting this morning in which Japanese troops seized Mukden, capital of Manchuria, and landed a force at Tsingtao in China proper, brought the strained relations between the two countries near the breaking point.

The blowing up of a section of the South Manchurian Railway by guards, variously reported as being Chinese and Japanese, began the trouble.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, is reported to have ordered his forces not to resist the Japanese, while the Tokyo Cabinet is said to have decided on measures to localize the trouble.

Kuomintang officials in Nanking, however, are reported to have appealed to the Canton Rebel Government to unite with Nanking against the Japanese.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 19—The occupation of Mukden, capital of Manchuria, by Japanese troops today, following the blowing up of a section of the South Manchurian Railway, in which Japan has a part interest, brought to a sudden head long-standing differences between Japan and the Chinese authorities, and has opened up a situation of the gravest import in the Far East.

So serious is the state of affairs considered in Nanking that the Kuomintang northern leaders have telegraphed the Canton rebel government urging an immediate truce so as to unite China against Japan.

Operations have already spread outside Manchuria into China proper, since a force of Japanese troops is reported to have landed at Tsingtao, some 400 miles south of the Manchurian border. Meanwhile in the north, a Manchurian communiqué declares that many civilians have been killed during the occupation of Changchun, near the northern end of the South Manchurian Railway.

How Difficulty Started

The origin of the difficulty, as reported by Manchurian headquarters, is that guards of the South Manchurian Railway blew up the track between Mukden and Huangkutun on Friday night, being instigated by the Japanese who are said to have sought a pretext for aggressive action in Manchuria. Almost immediately afterward, Japanese troops shelled the Mukden arsenal and the north camp, while a warship appeared at Newchwang from which artillery was dispatched to occupy the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

The statement continues that Japanese have occupied all the strategic points in Mukden, and along the Chinese railways. Many fatalities among Chinese soldiers and civilians having occurred during the operations.

Following the instructions of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, who has his headquarters in Peiping, Chinese soldiers have everywhere been withdrawn without offering resistance.

The occupation of Kowpangtse, near Newchang, has cut the communications between Manchuria and Peiping.

China to Avoid Clash

Marshal Chang's headquarters has announced that it will avoid mobilization or resistance in any form, whatever the Japanese do. On receipt of urgent telegrams from Mukden this morning, stating that the Japanese had appeared at the Chinese north camp, Marshal Chang issued a statement saying:

"Apparently the Japanese military intend to provoke an incident which will provide a pretext for the occupation of Manchuria. I have therefore ordered the Chinese soldiery of Mukden to stack their guns immediately and to avoid resistance."

Marshal Chang's headquarters further stated that the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, when the Chinese officials asked for an explanation, declared that the Japanese military had taken over control and that consequently he was unable to make a statement.

Telegrams from Mukden state that heavy firing is proceeding outside the city.

Japanese Say Trouble Was Caused by Chinese Move to Damage Railway

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Japanese troops seized the walled city of Mukden, capital of Manchuria, today after a clash with Chinese soldiers.

The clash, growing out of trouble which had been brewing for several weeks between the nationals of the two countries in Manchuria, Korea

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HOOVER RELIEF GROUP TO AID COMMUNITIES

Young Sees No Need of Federal Appropriation —No Drive for Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the committee on the mobilization of relief resources of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief at present sees no need of a federal relief appropriation next winter.

Questioned by press representatives at the close of a meeting of his committee here yesterday, as to whether he thought a federal relief appropriation likely next winter, Mr. Young replied: "I don't think we are going to let anyone suffer in the United States. What that requires, I don't know, but I have every reason to believe that funds will be provided locally." He said there must be a substantial amount of local public funds to be used with funds privately raised.

The committee yesterday heard reports from its members on the situation in their localities and discussed methods of aiding local communities raise relief funds during the fall campaigns, the majority of which will take place between Oct. 19 and Nov. 25. Mr. Young refused to give out information on conditions reported but said that they indicated in every area a recognition of the situation and a determination to meet it.

Mr. Young's committee has enlisted the services of the national broadcasting chains, motion picture producers, national advertisers and publishers in its effort to mobilize funds, he announced. "I have yet to ask anyone for volunteered coöperation and be refused," he declared. Publishers, he said, have offered space in their periodicals, broadcasters have agreed to give time on the air, advertising agencies have offered their services and motion picture companies will release talking pictures in behalf of the committee.

A federal committee, Mr. Young pointed out, is able to command resources, such as broadening chains, nationally known speakers and advertising mediums, that no local or state committee is in the position to obtain. His committee, he said, proposes to mobilize these mediums for the use of the whole country. While the committee is in a sense a centralized publicity organization, it is also a clearing house where the best experience of the various communities will be mobilized and disseminated, he explained.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that this committee does not intend to interfere in local relief efforts in any way. Its purpose, it was said, will be to aid them in what they are doing and in formulating further plans for the winter. There will be no national campaign for funds.

Mr. Young refused to discuss the unemployment relief plan written by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric company, saying it was not within the scope of his committee. A broad smile was his only reply to a proposal that he discuss presidential politics.

Barnard Completes Plan To Aid New Jersey Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19—Less than 24 hours after his appointment by Gov. Morgan F. Larson, as state director of unemployment relief, Mr. Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, completed his relief program yesterday, calling for an emergency tax to set up a state fund to be administered through the municipalities. Mr. Barnard said he would ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature at the earliest possible date to approve and implement the program.

Governor Larson, reached at his summer residence at Sea Girt, declared that there would be no political interference with Mr. Barnard's program. He was ready to call a special session, he said, as soon as he was sure that an acceptable plan had been drafted that would be assured of legislative approval. He indicated, however, that unless indicated by "necessity," he would not summon the session until Nov. 3.

Mr. Barnard's plan is premised upon the proposition that "unemployment relief is primarily a governmental function." It calls for the levying of emergency taxes on gasoline, certain classes of telephone and telegraph messages in interstate commerce, tobacco and "other luxuries." Further, it would provide for immediate appropriation of any free funds available, and loans by the State of current funds to municipalities on medium-term bonds for permanent improvements.

Any surplus derived from the excise taxation would be used to reduce local property taxes and "taxes that depress business." Other proposals call for the registration of the unemployed and the temporary extension of the required age for compulsory school attendance.

One of the first steps in establishing public confidence in relief work, Mr. Barnard holds, is the unification of the work, eliminating the varied campaigns for jobless relief now under way by community chests and charitable organizations.

Income Tax Figure Higher Than in 1930

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Collection of $100,001,991 of income taxes on Sept. 16 sent Treasury receipts from that source to $153,407,828 for the month, or $46,000,000 above the figure for the same period last year.

The jump was caused partially by a change in the method of computation. Last year the collections were counted for the day after being deposited, while this year they are being computed as of the day of deposit, giving this year's figures the advantage of one extra day.

Collections for the fiscal year also showed an increase of approximately $36,000,000 over the same period of the last fiscal year, totaling $199,987,294.

This amount accounted for all income tax receipts since last July 1.

The Government still had a deficit of $387,786,525 on Sept. 16. A year ago the deficit on that date was $282,325,851. Total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to $426,180,789 while the total expenditures were $813,967,314.

Fractional Drop In Workers Entered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Fifteen industrial groups reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics a three-tenths of 1 per cent decrease in employment during August.

The bureau announced today that three industrial groups showed increases. These were anthracite mining 3.4 per cent; bituminous coal mining .8 per cent and canning and preserving 39.8. Decreased employment was reported in the other groups, the largest being a 5.2 per cent drop in employees of dyeing and cleaning establishments and 4.5 per cent in crude petroleum producing.

The reports came from 46,917 establishments with 4,583,275 employees and a pay roll of $105,527,491.

NEGOTIATION TO BE POLICY OF 'TYPO' UNION

Move for Compulsory Five-Day Week Loses at Convention

Long discussions on technical union matters, propositions, and amendments to present laws, constituted what is expected to be the final day of the seventy-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which has been in session at the Hotel Bradford in Boston this week.

At the conclusion of the morning meeting, many resolutions were still being considered by the laws committee for presentation to the gathering with their recommendation, but it was hoped by the president, Mr. Charles P. Howard, that the entire business of the convention would be disposed of before tonight.

If a five-day week can be brought about by local typographical unions through peaceful negotiations with employers, the plan will have the approval of the International Union, it was voted yesterday. The committee on laws reported favorably on the proposition, and after a two-hour discussion the delegates accepted their report by a vote of 150 to 100.

Following the presentation of several propositions by delegates, which included advocation of drastic demands without consideration of conditions and an appeal that the same wage scale be adopted for the five working days, Mr. Howard pointed out the impracticability of the suggestions offered in the several amendments which the delegates proposed. He quoted figures showing 78,509 members in the international union. In the 530 union jurisdictions, he said, there are 30,826 men employed in newspaper offices, 22,563 working full time and 6469 working from two to five days a week.

Drastic Action Opposed

"These figures," Mr. Howard said, "give a little better information on the situation than the guesses of delegates on the floor. They also prove that conditions are not such as to call for radical action for a five-day week and more than five days' pay."

Mr. Howard said that he was in favor of the five-day week plan, but not one which was obtained by drastic action or mandatory law. He said that he wanted a five-day week which would give the members the greatest advantage in wage scales.

"I am sure the five-day week is coming," he continued, "not only in the printing trade, but in many other industries. The best solution to this question is for the local unions to negotiate with the employers and work out a plan according to conditions in their respective jurisdictions. I am in favor of continuing the work started with the other trades in the industry." He pointed out that it is better for all trades to move at the same time than to have the I. T. U. "bear the brunt of the battle."

Trade Conditions Scanned

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the gathering yesterday afternoon on general economic conditions. He said that the high wages paid in America today prevent American industry from going into bankruptcy.

Mr. Woll's address was confined to proposed remedies of the present economic situation rather than an analysis of the causes. He said that a school to establish a new social structure was gaining impetus throughout the United States.

He told of his study of the plan of Mr. Gerard Swope, which recognizes the American doctrine that industry must care for those who maintain it. "The general acceptance of industry caring for the worker is a long step toward the acceptance of the American standard," Mr. Woll said. In conclusion, the speaker praised Mayor James M. Curley's introduction of the five-day week for city employes, which is scheduled to go into effect next January.

JAPAN HOLDS MUKDEN IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

and elsewhere, precipitated military and naval activity in Japan.

Peitaying, a suburb of Mukden, was the scene of the principal fighting. A Japanese War Department communiqué here said the fighting started when Chinese troops attempted to destroy a bridge of the South Manchurian Railway there.

The railway, which is controlled by the Japanese Government, traverses Chinese territory, but operates in a treaty zone protected by Japanese troops.

Japanese reports said about 200 Chinese first attacked Japanese soldiers at Peitaying late Friday night. Repulsed, the Chinese returned with reinforcements and severe fighting ensued, according to the Japanese report. The Chinese were driven off. Later fighting was reported from other places around Mukden.

Additional dispatches told of how Chinese police were cleared from the treaty zone and all Japanese nationals called into the protected area. Japanese reinforcements were ordered concentrated at Mukden and Japanese troops were sent into the Chinese section there to protect national interests.

The Japanese Cabinet was called into extraordinary session to consider the situation, which was conceded by a foreign office spokesman to be "extremely serious."

Seoul, Korea, reported the movement of a Japanese air squadron to the border 125 miles from Mukden and other planes were said to be ready for use.

Japanese naval officials decided to send vessels from the Sasebo base to Kiushiu Island, near the Chinese coast, should an emergency arise.

The situation late today was regarded as somewhat easier. The Japanese Government announced that Tokyo would make every effort not to enlarge upon the affair. The Cabinet let it be known that all Japanese enforcements rushed to Mukden would be withdrawn as soon as the situation returned to normal.

The Japanese Cabinet in an extraordinary session today decided to take the utmost measures to localise hostilities in Manchuria between Chinese and Japanese forces which resulted in the seizure of Mukden.

Instructions to two divisions of troops in Korea to proceed to Manchuria were understood to have been canceled in view of the Cabinet's decision.

Special dispatches and Rengo reports from Mukden said Japanese troops had disarmed all Chinese police. A detachment raided the home of Gen. Jung Chun, chief of staff of the Manchurian Army, but failing to find him there arrested 10 members of his staff and took them to headquarters for questioning.

Soldiers also visited the residence of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, but he was believed to be at Peiping.

Several Japanese battalions were ordered to Mukden, and from Seoul, Korea, came a report that a Japanese air squadron was moving from Pingyang to Shingishu, on the Korean border, 125 miles from Mukden, while others were ready to leave but were awaiting orders.

Prices of leading industrials and other stocks and bonds fell on the stock exchange here, as a result of the disturbed situation.

Several incidents have disturbed Chinese and Japanese relations recently. One of these was the execution in Manchuria, July 27, of a Japanese army captain, Shintaro Nakamura, and three companions on a map-making expedition which Japan asserted had been authorized by the Chinese Government. Another was attacks by Chinese on Korean irrigation workers in Manchuria.

League Ready to Act In Far Eastern Crisis

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 19—The Council of the League of Nations, now in session here, is prepared to intervene in the Sino-Japanese conflict arising from the bombardment of Mukden, just as soon as the facts in dispute reach Geneva and as soon as any member of the Council wishes to raise the issue.

By a curious coincidence China resumed its seat on the Council today after an absence of three years. Its representatives here, who include a number of important Chinese diplomatists, are awaiting authorization from their Government to bring the matter before the Council.

All responsible circles in the Assembly, the Council, and the secretariat today were busily considering what action the League may take if the conflict becomes more serious. Appeal to both parties will obviously be the first serious step once the facts have been ascertained. Recourse to investigation and direct, as well as indirect, appeal to public opinion are the two chief weapons in the League armory. Preliminary reports from Mukden are serious, but the Chinese, as well as the Japanese here are taking a cautious line. Whatever the outcome of the case, the League's war preventing forces are actively mobilized.

No Pact Violation, Washington Believes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The State Department feels that on the basis of news received thus far concerning the Japanese-Chinese clash in Manchuria, there is no ground for construing it as a violation of the Kellogg anti-war pact.

The department's information thus far, officials said, indicates that the trouble is not between governments but between subordinates of governments.

The information on which this view is based, it was explained, represents both official advices and newspaper reports.

However, it was made clear that the department is following the matter carefully to detect any change in the situation which might call for invoking the Kellogg pact.

Mukden Cut Off

PEIPING, Sept. 19 (AP)—Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria and high official of the Chinese Nationalist Government, was aroused at 1 a. m. today to receive a telegram containing the first news of the fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops at Mukden, his capital.

After a second and third telegram, his source of news at Mukden apparently was closed. This was taken to indicate the Japanese had taken control of the telegraph and telephone offices at Mukden and were not allowing news to be sent out.

Protection Promised

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—Gen. Jiro Tamon, commanding the Japanese forces in Mukden, today issued a proclamation saying the Japanese would protect the property of citizens. He prohibited mass meetings and demonstrations, and the proclamation said any looters would be executed.

Chinese Ship Disarmed

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Chinese gunboat Chinghai, anchored at the mouth of the Yalu River, was ordered to disarm today, and the crew handed over all arms and ammunition, including 12 machine guns, to Japanese forces.

STETSON FIRM BUYS ARNOLD

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—Announcement of acquisition by the Stetson Shoe Company, Inc., of the M. N. Arnold Shoe Company of North Abington, Mass., was made by the Stetson company yesterday. The Arnold company will be operated as the Arnold division of the Stetson company with the shoes of both concerns manufactured in South Weymouth where the Stetson plant is located.

BROWN UNIVERSITY APPOINTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Prof. Clinton H. Currier of the department of mathematics was appointed assistant dean of undergraduates, and Dr. Bruce M. Bigelow of the history department was named acting director of admissions at Brown University today. Both the appointees are Brown men—Professor Currier of the class of '98 and Dr. Bigelow of '24.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Labor Gains Made In Massachusetts

An increase of 2.2 per cent in employment during August was announced by the State Department of Labor and Industries, yesterday.

Returns from 1070 establishments, the department reported, showed the number of wage earners to have increased from 173,308 to 177,097 during August, while the aggregate weekly earnings had increased 2.3 per cent. The average earnings per worker in August were $21.65 compared to $21.62 in July.

Employment increased 7.5 per cent in the boot and shoe industry, 3.7 per cent in cotton manufacturing and 2.7 in woolen manufacturing. In electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent.

With 100 representing the average number of persons employed from 1925 to 1927, employment in August was 69.1 per cent in 1931 compared with 67.6 in July, 1931, and 75.7 per cent in August, 1930.

Departmental Cuts Ordered by Ely

Cuts of not less than 5 per cent in departmental expenses, no salary increases and no allowances for travel to ordinary conventions for state employees is the substance of an order issued yesterday to state department heads by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

In his statement the Governor said: "In preparing your estimates for the 1932 budget, I shall expect you, from your familiarity with the workings of your department, to cut the requested appropriations not less than 5 per cent, under the actual appropriations for 1931. Ordinary revenue under the existing law will undoubtedly fall several million dollars below that of 1930 and 1931. This should be sufficient necessity for cutting expenditures."

The general policy for 1932 is summed up in the Governor's remark: "The policy for 1932 should include no expansion of service unless required by public stress or where the State is irrevocably committed to a hard and fast policy."

Coöperation of state officials in the consideration of any service that "can be abandoned or postponed" was requested by Governor Ely.

Anticlerical Move Defended by Tejeda

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Sept. 19 (By U P)—Gov. Alberto Tejeda, whose antireligious campaign has caused severe rioting and dissension in this province, defended his policies in a message which he read at Jalapa at the opening session of the local Legislature.

He said that he had suppressed all religious processions and closed all schools teaching religion because the clergy was abusing its privileges and seeking to deceive the masses of the people in regard to the true situation.

The Governor maintained that the Mexican clergy was not destitute as it claimed, but had 70,000 churches and cathedrals valued at 5,000,000,000 pesos and regularly sent money and precious stones to the Vatican.

He added that the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico was desirous of forming "a government within a government," and expressed his gratitude to the National Congress and the President of the Republic for having supported his policy in Vera Cruz.

Oranges Are Picked in Boston Garden, But Not Enough to Disturb the Market

Banana, fig, orange and palm trees are growing in Boston, and not in a glass-covered greenhouse! Indeed, a miniature section of a tropical garden appears to have been transformed from southern lands to New England's rigorous climate.

Southern fruits are not being raised on a commercial scale, however. The trees are admittedly difficult to make flourish in this part of the country, but under careful attention of Mr. Henry Schuhmacher, president of the Roslindale Board of Trade, specimens are found on his estate at 11 South Fairview Street, in the Roslindale section of Boston.

Mr. Schuhmacher has a hobby and that is the raising of flowers, with the result that he devotes much attention to his property and has beautified it to an extent that a visitor can hardly believe he is in the city of Boston. Hidden by a well-kept hedge, the beauty spot contains some 20 species of cactus plants. The orange tree bears about a dozen oranges. There is a castor bean plant a pineapple plant, an olive tree, and cherry, camphor and pepper trees.

Furthering the tropical garden illusion, caladium trees, known as "elephant's ears," rise from the background, with their huge leaves nearly four feet wide and six feet long, making a natural "wall." The beauties of the garden this year were enhanced by bountiful rains. Close by the tropical area is a beautiful flower garden, entrance to which is gained through a white arch and gate. A fish and lily pool is in the center, built entirely by Mr. Schuhmacher, bordered by attractive rock gardens with scores of different plants in bloom. Japanese iris, English astors, German iris, a profusion of roses, and more than 100 species of flowers are found there.

Further along is the wild flower garden with some 30 varieties growing. In this beauty spot, secluded and hardly known about, some kind of flowers are blooming through most of the year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brockton: Last night, Brockton Fair.

Theaters

Lyric—"The Mikado." 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister." 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rock climbing, Lincoln Wood, R. I.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Alden Speare's Sons Co., state suite, 1.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Mushroom exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 12 to 3.

Symphony Hall: Two concerts, sponsored by Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion; first matinee 3:30; special teachers' concert, 4:45.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, through Sept. 25, 12 to 10 p. m.

Hotel Statler: Meetings, American Society for Steel Treating, ballroom and Parlor A; ladies' luncheon, Parlor A. Meeting and luncheon, Lumberman's Casualty Insurance Company, Georgian Room. Meeting and luncheon, Willard Storage Battery Company, Parlor C.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Fall Meeting and Exposition, American Welding Society; technical sessions, Swiss Room, all day; meetings, state suite, 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; ladies' reception, Parlor A, 10 to 5; luncheon meeting, Committee on Structural Steel Welding, Room 133, 12; luncheon meeting, Welded Steel Parts for Machinery Construction, Room 133, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meron, and Daumier. American twentieth century water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast and others. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Sept. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Work by pupils of the A. K. Cross Art School. Through Sept. 26.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Schervee Studios, 606 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

COLBY FRATERNITIES PUT COLLEGE FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 19—Alumni representatives of the fraternities in Colby College, in conference yesterday, voted unanimously to subordinate the usual individualistic tendencies of fraternities for the sake of general college activities. They recommended in the plans for the new Colby campus, the fraternity houses be owned, financed and leased by the college, that they be planned so as to occupy an integral part of the campus, and that the democratic traditions of Colby be fostered by having all students take their meals generally at the Men's Union.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that at the time of moving the college, all fraternities should have equal facilities and, since not all the groups are in a position to finance new houses, the solution seemed to be that they should all be owned by the college.

MEXICAN PRIDE KEPT REPUBLIC OUT OF LEAGUE

Failure to Be Included in Charter List, Estrada Says, Was Big Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Twelve years of aloofness from the League of Nations, despite repeated friendly gestures by delegates from within, was explained here by a statement on the history of Mexico's relations with the League issued by Señor Genaro Estrada, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The principal reasons cited were the blow to national dignity in being purposely excluded from the list of nations that were charter members, and the fact that at a time when Mexico was considering entrance into the League diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were suspended.

Both these reasons have now been overcome. The international affront in being "unjustly excluded" from charter membership has been mended with an international apology, signed among others by Lord Cecil, delegate and Council member during the suspended diplomatic relations between Mexico and Britain.

The race characteristic of feeling deeply an affront but reacting immediately to a proper apology is apparent in Estrada's statement. General Estrada said that in 1923 Mexico declined an invitation to join the League signed by the Latin-American republics, Cuba, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela for the following reason:

". . . A difficulty that obstructed the way for our Government was the fact that Mexico had been unjustly excluded from the general invitation that the League directed at the time of formation to all the neutral countries that they might adhere to it, an oversight that affected profoundly national dignity and that was repaired in the said message in the part that concerns the Latin-American charter members of the League of Nations.

"It was added in the Mexico reply that the obstacles were increased by the circumstances that diplomatic relations with England were then suspended, England's delegate, furthermore, being a member of the League Council, and that while such obstacle might exist, our Government saw itself obliged to abstain from every demand, in order not to trespass the limits that the decorum imposes and to maintain itself through this means, worthy of the estimation that it has been able to gain among its sister nations of the continent."

The public apology that preceded Mexico's decision to join the League, contained in the official invitation of the League, was as follows:

"Considering that Mexico does not figure in the annex of the pact in which are enumerated the countries invited to adhere; considering that it is in all justice that the League of Nations should repair this omission so contrary to the very spirit of the League, it resolves to invite Mexico to adhere to the pact and to lend to the League her precious collaboration as if she had been invited originally."

BRIGHAM AND RICE FAMILIES TO UNITE

Mr. William E. Brigham, president of the Brigham Family Association, and Mr. Henry W. Rice, president of the Rice Association, announce that the two associations will unite in a reunion at the Wayside Inn Oct. 3. This event will commemorate the 176th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Edmund Rice of Sudbury, to Mercy, widow of Mr. Thomas Brigham of Yorkshire, Eng., who came in 1635 to Cambridge, Mass.

A feature of the forthcoming reunion is expected to be a reenactment of the marriage ceremony, participants to be dressed in the costumes of the time. The Brigham Family Association in the 38 years of its existence has issued three publications, two of them pretentious books, and another pamphlet, illustrated, will be ready for distribution at this reunion.

Boston to Be Host To Peace Caravan

The Transcontinental Disarmament Caravan of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will be welcomed to Boston tomorrow. Mr. Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, has been designated by Mayor Curley to extend the official welcome at a mass meeting at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

A special feature of the program will be the presentation of the tattered American flag, which 16 years ago flew over the suffrage car that toured Massachusetts. To the Caravaners Mrs. Martha H. Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the league, will also deliver 56 yards of signatures as one installment on the 100,000 names which this State expects to place on the disarmament petition.

The object of this Caravan is to arouse public opinion in support of the coming World Disarmament Conference to convene in Geneva next February. When the Caravan leaves Boston, it will tour Massachusetts on its way to Washington, where it will present the American section of the petition to President Hoover at the White House on Oct. 10.

AMOSKEAG WORKERS TO ACCEPT PAY CUT

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 19 (AP)—Employees of the Amoskeag Textile Mills yesterday voted to reverse their original position on the management's proposal to reduce wages 10 per cent and accept the cut. The question was resubmitted to the operatives by the workers' congress after it became apparent to that group that the management was resolute in its decision to close the mills unless the reductions were accepted.

The new scale goes into effect Oct. 1, and will affect every executive and operative of the 7000 persons on the payroll. It will be effective for six months, but at the end of that time, if conditions have improved, the workers' congress will discuss with the management a restoration of the 10 per cent. On learning the news of the operatives' action, the company agents left for New York to make vigorous bids for more business.

MUSEUM GETS $50,000

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, receives $50,000 under the will of Mr. William E. Baillie, founder of the Bridgeport compressed paper box company, which was filed for probate today. The estates of Mr. and Mrs. Baillie total $800,000.

Artistic Masterpieces Expected From Restoration of St. Sophia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turk.—St. Sophia, renowned cathedral built in the sixth century by order of the Roman Emperor Justinian, and which, ever since the Turkish Conquest in 1453, has been used as the most important mosque in Constantinople, is now to be restored.

The work has been authorized by the Turkish Government, and is to be undertaken by the American Institute of Byzantine Art. It will include the uncovering of the Christian mosaics in the vaults and dome, which since the middle of the fifteenth century have been concealed by matting, covered with plaster, or replaced by quotations from the Koran.

These mosaics, which are known to represent apostles, angels and saints on a glittering gold ground, are expected to demonstrate the supreme achievement of Byzantine art.

Many experts agree that the Parthenon and St. Sophia—as it is usually called—are the two nearest perfect buildings which man has ever constructed.

The plan of the church consists of a central space 107 feet square, with four massive stone piers 25 by 60 feet, pierced by arches for aisles and gallery, supporting four semi-circular arches upon which rests the great dome, 107 feet in diameter and 108 feet above the ground.

The splendor of the interior, so noble in its proportions, is enhanced by subtle color harmony, walls and piers being sheeted with marbles of Phrygian white, Laconian green, Lybian blue, Celtic black, besides Thessalian and Bosphorus marbles. Colored mosaics in various patterns are also laid in the floor.

There is much work needing to be done in the repairing of this colossal structure. The chief interest centers in the uncovering of the great mosaics, which have not been seen for nearly five centuries.

There is every reason for hoping that, notwithstanding their concealment, these mosiacs are in good condition, for portions of them can still be dimly seen where the covering has worn thin.

At the moment it would be premature to say how long this work of restoration will take or what is likely to be the total expense involved. It is thought that it will be an affair of two or three years, and the cost is not likely to be less than $500,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday, probably followed by showers Sunday night or Monday; warmer Sunday; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; showers Sunday night or Monday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer in the interior, followed by showers Sunday night or Monday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Sept.19 8 a.m.	Sept.18 Max.		Sept.19 8 a.m.	Sept.18 Max.
Atlantic City	68	78	Nantucket	60	70
Bismarck	62	80	New Orleans	78	92
Boston	53	72	New York	62	78
Buffalo	56	70	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	64	74
Charleston	80	92	Philadelphia	64	80
Chicago	62	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	98
Cincinnati	60	80	Pittsburgh	66	74
Denver	54	82	Portland, Me.	52	70
Eastport, Me.	46	64	Raleigh	70	96
Hatteras	76	92	St. Louis	72	86
Helena, Mont.	50	72	St. Paul	62	76
Huron, S. D.	62	76	Salt Lake City	52	80
Jacksonville	76	94	San Francisco	58	68
Kansas City	76	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	68
Key West	82	88	Seattle	54	64
Los Angeles	62	74	Tampa	78	84
Memphis	78	94	Washington	66	86
Miami, Fla.	78	88	Wichita, Kan.	78	90
Montreal	46	66	Williston	62	78

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:07 p. m., Sunday 7 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 7.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:19 p. m.

WESTERN AIR EXPRESS CORP.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19—Based on operations so far this year, Western Air Express Corporation for 1931 should show net of approximately $200,000, compared with net loss of $200,670 for 1930, said President Hanshue. On this basis 1931 net would equal 96 cents a share on 210,698 shares outstanding March 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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McKELVIE ASKS BOARD WHEAT TO FEED IDLE

Plan Would Make Bread Available Through Community Chests

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Samuel R. McKelvie, former Federal Farm Board member and former Governor of Nebraska, today brought to the board his plan to make stabilization wheat available to the needy through community chests.

He has discussed the proposal with the heads of several relief agencies here this week.

Mr. McKelvie estimates 10,000,000 bushels would be sufficient to feed the unemployed and poor. Congressional action would be necessary to reimburse the board for this amount from the approximately 190,000,000 bushels it controls.

Two members of the board, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, and Mr. Carl Williams, favor the suggestion. Mr. Stone said the question has been discussed already in an informal way and Mr. Williams suggested that community chests buy direct from the board with local funds.

Mr. McKelvie said he had approached no member of Congress to introduce the necessary legislation, but expressed himself as confident that the proper bill would be offered.

"I am sure," he said, "that such action cannot be construed as a 'dole,' and I am sure there will be no opposition in that respect. A few loaves of bread never will tend to make any American any less energetic.

"I believe 10,000,000 bushels will be entirely adequate. The average per capita consumption is about four bushels. The feeding period would extend only through the severe winter months, not more than six months. And, besides, not all of the unemployed will take advantage of it."

Local communities probably would be asked to process it for baking into bread, with the community chests supervising the arrangements and distribution.

Mr. McKelvie said he had received nothing but favorable expressions since he suggested the plan a month ago.

TRACTORS PLY FAR AND WIDE OVER STEPPES

(Continued from Page 1)

with the rule: "Whoever works more shall eat mors." He said that the needs of the state came ahead of those of the members of the farm in regard to bread and meat.

This Spartan doctrine did not meet the approval of a woman, with the familiar peasant white kerchief over her head, and she blurted out that the peasants lived better when they had their own holdings. The president retorted that she was an unreliable witness, because she had been condemned by an informal court of other members for slandering the collective farm and also for buying up butter and eggs and selling them at high prices on the private market in the towns.

Join in Lively Argument

This provoked a tempest of argument and recriminations, in which several other peasants who were standing about the office joined in. It seems that a dispute had broken out between two brigades, or working gangs, about which one was entitled to receive a red flag that was a reward for good work. The woman had asked who cared about a piece of rag anyway, which brought down on her the wrath of the organized Communist public opinion of the collective farm.

Going out into the fields around Chervonni Shlakh and talking with the peasants who were in some cases working in groups on threshing machines and in others tending hand crops I gained the impression that, by comparison with the collective farms which I had visited in the lower Volga last year, distinct progress had been made in instilling a greater degree of order and discipline into these new organizations.

On the other hand there was no perceptible improvement in the peasants' standard of living. Three complaints that were most commonly heard last year, that the compulsory sale to the state at fixed prices of the greater part of the grain in some cases left the peasants too little for themselves and their families, that the coöperative stores were not adequately supplied with clothing, sugar, kerosene, and manufactured goods, and that the diminution of livestock was disastrously reflected in the supply of meat and milk, seemed to have lost none of their force.

Eat at Common Table

From Chervonni Shlakh I went to a neighboring group of peasants, who were living not in an artel, but in a commune. Living in single rooms, instead of houses, and eating at a common table, they seemed more crowded than their neighbors in Chervonni Shlakh, and yet there seemed to be a much more contented mood; in fact, several members of the commune said that the state, by giving them credits, had put them on their feet and made better living possible. Most of the peasants in this commune had formerly been extremely poor.

There was another drastic change of scene and attitude when I went from the commune to a village of German colonists, now organized in a collective farm named after the commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, Blücher. One could recognize from a distance the signs of a German village, the even orderly rows of houses, the barns, larger and more commodious than those of the Russian or Ukrainian peasants, the flower gardens in front of most of the houses.

These German colonists, who were invited into Russia by Tsars and Tsarinas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and who received special privileges as regards land allotment and exemption from military service, in the hope that they would give the Russians object lessons in good farming, are scattered all over the Soviet Union.

There are 400,000 of them in Ukraina and in the Middle Volga, where they are especially numerous, there is a special autonomous republic of the Germans, where their language, which has deviated pretty far from ordinary German, is used in courts and schools.

It could scarcely be said that the German colonists in this Blucher collective farm (where the president was not a local peasant, but a Jewish worker from Odessa, who understood the German language) were enthusiastic over the shift to collective farming. Formerly almost all of them had been decidedly well-to-do, measured by Russian standards.

As one local official said to me: "If the Germans had been treated on the same basis as the Ukrainians and the Russians, a large proportion of them would have 'liquidated' as kulaks. But, as we didn't want to treat a national minority harshly, and the Germans, because of their larger holdings and inherited property, always enjoyed a higher standard of living, the actual number of kulaks expropriated among them was about the same as among the Russians and Ukrainians, i. e., about 5 per cent."

The majority of the Germans had made the best of an inevitable process, and their work on the collective farm, which was specializing in cattle breeding, suggested their traditional painstaking industry. In the homes of this German village which I visited religious texts in German displaced the ikons, which, in spite of collectivization, still hang in many peasant homes, because the majority of the Germans here are Lutherans and Baptists. A small Lutheran meeting house was available for worship and was served by a minister who traveled from village to village.

A second commune which I visited, formed by some former soldiers of the Red Army, gave a stronger impression of Communist sympathy. The rooms of the members looked more like the rooms of city workers, with pictures of Stalin, Kalinin and other Communist and Soviet leaders, and here and there copies of some of Lenine's simpler works.

Collective Declamation

In contrast to the usual collective farm, which maintains a nursery only during the summer months, the young children in this commune were kept in something like a regular kindergarten, where a group between the ages of three and seven regaled visitors with a collective declamation about the first of May and other revolutionary subjects, while one or two of the more precocious of them, with amusing gravity, spoke individual pieces of greater length.

The last of the collective farms attached to the machine-tractor stations which I saw added a touch of variety, because it was manned not by peasants but by Jewish traders and small handicraftsmen from the neighboring town of Berezobka, who, after finding opportunities limited or destroyed in their original occupations, decided to try their fortunes on the land.

These Jews were very outspoken in stating their grievances, concentrating especially on the point that in the preceding spring they had, as they asserted, been obliged to buy bread, because too little grain had been left them after the state purchases of the preceding season.

The usual official answer to this complaint, not only in the case of the Jews, but in that of the Ukrainian peasants, was that the peasants sold some of their grain at high prices on the private market. It was impossible for an outsider to unravel the truth of this controversy in the course of a limited visit.

But the very fact that there should be this evident struggle of the peasants to keep as much grain as possible, and of the state agencies to buy up as much as possible was in ironical contrast to the situation in many parts of the United States, where the farmer's greatest problem is that no one will take his surplus grain at a reasonable price. Neither of these two extremes is satisfactory for the agricultural producer; it remains to be seen which system will first strike a satisfactory balance between them.

One-Man Agriculture Waning in Russia

Photograph by Hutchings. © Press Cliche

WOMEN RECRUITED AS ACTIVE HELPERS ON COLLECTIVE FARMS

YEAST COMPANY FINED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18 (AP)—A fine of $3000 was imposed upon the Fleishmann Yeast Company by Federal Judge Fitzhenry here today in a liquor conspiracy case. A plea of "nolo contendere," neither denying nor admitting the charges, was made by the company.

HOOVER'S DRY STAND AFFIRMED; BEER SPURNED

(Continued from Page 1)

one of a long series of rumors that have recently been in circulation; to the effect that Mr. Hoover was prepared to announce that he had altered his views on prohibition.

For a period of weeks almost daily reports have been carried in the press dealing with this subject. The fact that the proposals advocated were not sound from the standpoint of economics did not apparently deter their widespread publication. For the most part these stories came from the financial district of New York, and were carried over ticker-services to all parts of the country. Newspaper men in Washington have been kept busy for days in calling up Government officials and getting such stories denied.

How Rumor Originated

Finally a story appeared yesterday and was emblazoned over the top of a Washington newspaper, to the effect that Mr. Hoover, through one of his secretaries, Mr. Walter Newton, had made a personal request for facts relating to the former beer industry. This particular story dealt with Mr. Hoover's alleged interest in discovering how many men would be put to work if the beer industry were restored.

Brought immediately to the attention of Mr. Newton, the following facts were brought out:

Mr. Hoover had made no request for facts on the beer industry.

Mr. Hoover had not seen the facts on the beer industry.

Mr. Hoover was not interested in the alleged facts of the beer industry.

The story was otherwise correct.

It did develop, however, that Mr. Newton had really made a request for certain information on the subject from the Department of Commerce to get material for a party outside of the Government. Mr. Newton, who was formerly a member of Congress, explained that many of his former Minnesota constituents still continued the practice which they carried on while he was in office, of writing to him direct for statistical and other information which they could actually get, just as well, by direct application to the government bureaus involved. He did not state the name of the inquirer, but declared that it was someone outside the Government, and gave the impression that it was a Minnesota acquaintance.

Facts Sought from Census

The facts which had been sought were from the Commerce Department's census of manufactures, which is compiled every five years. These compared the number of workers in the beer industry, their compensation, and the total value of their product for the years 1914 and 1919, with the same figures in the cereal beverage industry of 1929. No special importance was to be attached to the figures, Mr. Newton said, which had been compiled merely for his correspondent.

The figures in question were given out and show that there were 75,000 employed, including 62,000 so-called wage earners in the 1914 beer industry; that they received compensation of $80,000,000, and that their product was valued at $442,000,000. In 1919, a year that Mr. Newton explained was just prior to full effectiveness of the dry law, the total employees were 42,000, of whom 34,000 were in the class designated as wage-earners (salaried workers); their compensation was $68,000,000, and the value of their product wholesale was $379,000,000.

Prohibition wiped out this industry, it is true, Mr. Newton declared, but other industries grow up some directly as a result of prohibition. For example, the cereal beverage industry alone in 1929 employed 6400, of whom 5000 were wage earners. These received total compensation of $12,000,000, and turned out a manufactured product valued wholesale at $44,000,000.

Though these were the only figures made public as having been gathered by Mr. Newton, the President's secretary later explained that the third set of figures on cereal beverages represented only part of the new industries which had sprung up under prohibition. Increased sale of milk, increased sale of "pop," grape juice, and the numerous orange drink stands which now dot the corners of the big cities were some of the legatees of the former business of the brewers, it was explained.

Another significant fact was pointed out in connection with the brewing industry. This was the remarkably low ratio of wages in comparison to the large value of the manufactured product. Great importance was attached to this matter at the White House because of the stress now being placed on the argument that "return of beer would mean a great number of new jobs."

The beer industry was one of the lowest in the country, it was pointed out, in the number of men employed in relation to the value of the product manufactured and the money paid in for it from the public.

For example, brewery wage earners got only $80,000,000 in 1914 out of a product valued at $442,000,000, or between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole, while in 1919 the ratio was about the same.

Yet in the closely related cereal beverage industry, the workers got $12,000,000 in compensation out of a $44,000,000 product, or more than one-quarter of the sum.

Wage Ratio Low

Economists have for a long time agreed, it was stated, that for the relative dollar investment and output value of the old beer industry the number of workers actually engaged was one of the lowest in the country.

In some quarters speculation over Mr. Newton's statement centered on whether he had got the information for some other member of the Government. Mr. Newton flatly denied this, and pointed out that there is nothing in the foregoing figures which had not been published months ago, and that they were available for any member of the Government without recourse to his office. Interest was raised as to whether the figures were being prepared for Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, who is scheduled to speak at the coming convention of the American Legion.

The result of the flurry of excitement over the latest of the "beer rumors" here was of first rate importance, however, in that it finally brought definite reiteration from a second and high source, that the attitude of the President is in no way changed on prohibition.

As Mr. Hoover sees it, it can be stated definitely, beer has no place in the economic recovery of America.

Lost Tribes of Israel Reported Found in English-Speaking Races

American Organization Sets Forth Assertion That the People Conquered by the Assyrians Now Inhabit the Anglo-Saxon Countries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Convinced that the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel are found, members of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America are meeting here to form plans which they hope will spread their message through the United States.

The lost tribes, who apparently disappeared from history with the Biblical record of their capture by the Assyrians in II Kings, have reappeared, members of the federation contend, in the Anglo-Saxon countries of the present.

Several thousand persons in the United States and millions, it is claimed, in the British Empire, are persuaded that the Ten Tribes migrated during the Middle Ages from the Near East through Europe, eventually settling in Great Britain, parts of Normandy and other nearby regions, said Mr. Howard B. Rand of Haverhill, Mass., general secretary of the federation.

On the basis of this conviction, local and national societies have been formed whose aim, according to Mr. Rand, is to awaken the Anglo-Saxon people to their origin and identity, namely, that they are Israel, and so lead them to assume their true responsibility as leaders in the regeneration of nations.

"Present-day problems can be solved," Mr. Rand declared, "only by a return to the law of the Lord on which is based the British common law which originated at Mt. Sinai."

While the British-Israelite movement has been under way for years, the Anglo-Saxon Federation is young in the United States, having been established in 1928. Much preliminary work has been done, however, by Prof. C. A. L. Totten of Yale University, whose writings were widely distributed, according to Mr. Rand. This year, he said, finds local organizations in every state of the Union except Nevada. The members of the federation belong to many different denominations.

It is because they believe that the English-speaking nations have a divine mission that they are so interested in determining the whereabouts of the Ten Lost Tribes. Both history and Biblical prophecy bear out the claim, Mr. Rand said, that the tribes migrated to Britain.

On the historical side, he asserted, are such evidences, for instance, as tombstones in an ancient Crimean cemetery bearing Israelitish names, and English names of Hebrew origin. The word "Saxon" was cited by him as an example. He believes it to be a contraction of "Isaac's son."

As for Biblical prophecy, the federation shows entire books written in attempts to prove on this basis that the English-speaking countries are Israel.

Many of the books are on exhibition at the convention, some of English, some of American publication. Among the titles by author with academic degrees and naval rank are "Fifty Reasons why the Anglo-Saxons are Israelites," and "British History Traced from Egypt and Palestine."

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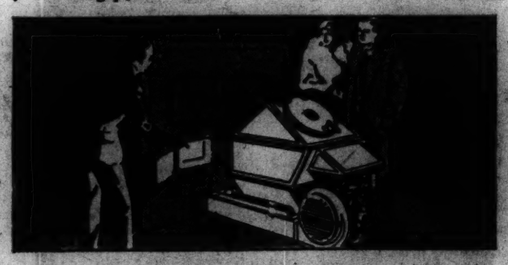

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Putting the Wind in Its Place

The Line of Least Resistance Can Now Be Found

THROUGH the ages man has been interested in the power of wind. Its various phenomena have been forever fascinating. The sails puffing on Carthaginian ships in the days of the Cæsars, the turning of the great arms of Flemish windmills, the gentle rise and fall of a light-winged glider over green hills—men have watched and admired each of these in turn, marveling at the unseen urge in the sky.

In recent years it has been necessary to do more than admire and wonder at this force. The swift-moving means of transportation in use today meet everywhere with the obstruction of the wind The lumbering ox-cart could be little concerned with wind-resistance, but the airplane, piercing the air with rigid wings at high speed, meets with a continuous gale which hinders its progress.

To know just how to build against these weaknesses and away from these hindrances, man has produced winds of his own, and by means of them has reproduced on airplane models or on life-size ships, fast to the ground and connected to various devices of measurement, the very stresses and strains that strike his ship when soaring through the clouds. This he has done by means of the wind-tunnel, a cylindrical man-made cavern through which air is hurled at high velocity by a propeller.

By means of measurements and tests made on airplanes or on plane-models strapped securely in such a tunnel, he has learned how to guard against strains and at the same time stream-line his planes so that in cutting through the air they will stir up the least amount of resistance.

Tunnels Are Huge Affairs

Daily, in wind-tunnels scattered through America, Germany, Britain, Japan, Russia and other nations, tests are being made with the end in view of continually improving construction. These wind-tunnels are usually but large enough to admit the testing of models, for even this may demand a cylinder 80 feet long and 7 feet in diameter. Some tunnels are large enough to admit the fuselage of a plane, while one at Langley Field will admit a full-sized ship.

But the forces of the wind do not affect airplanes alone. The locomotive running at 60 miles an hour, the ocean liner crossing wind-swept seas, the sailboat, the windmill and the glider have to reckon with the wind as a force as well. It must, in fact, be reckoned with wherever there is an object in motion through it or an object to be moved by it, and changes in the design of either of these types of objects may improve greatly their wind-behavior.

It is here that the wind-tunnel comes into new uses. As when man found that his steam engine, built to pump water from mines, could be used to draw out coal as well, so man has found that his wind-tunnels, originally made to test airplanes, can as well be used in the testing of a hundred other devices.

At the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Strömungsforchung at Goettingen, Germany, where studies are made of all kinds of currents, as the name "Strömungsforchung" would indicate, several wind-tunnels of various sizes are in use. Other apparatus at the institution enable studies to be made of currents of water and even of superheated steam, so that the professors there are as interested in testing the flow of water about a ship as the flow of air about a Zeppelin. Perhaps their most interesting work, however, has been done in the caverns of the wind-tunnels, where wind problems of every kind are solved.

At one time a railroad engine problem came up for testing. None of the tunnels are of course large enough to admit the testing of a full-sized locomotive, yet a model was experimented upon very successfully. It so happened that on the German trains it was often difficult for the engineer to see clearly the track ahead because of the curtain of smoke from the engine's stack which rolled down over the locomotive, sooting up the train as well as obscuring vision.

Lifting a Smoke Screen

It became the institution's aim to seek to do away with this hazard. A model locomotive was built, capable of sending forth clouds of smoke in the manner of a genuine engine, and was placed in one of the wind-tunnels. A high wind was then generated and various means were tried to lead the smoke away from its improper channels.

Success was arrived at by placing parallel shields on either side of the engine well toward the front, by means of which an air current was formed which carried the smoke up over the engine instead of down upon it. Today these parallel shields have appeared on many German locomotives.

At another time a German railroad ran into difficulties with the unusual problem of high winds in one of their switch-yards. At this particular yard there was a slight grade which was utilized in switching cars. It was found, however, that when there was a high wind the cars would not coast downhill as was desired. The problem was taken to the Institut and the same scene re-enacted in a wind-tunnel, with buildings and hill just as they occurred.

It was soon found that "wind-gates," or high fences of board or metal slats, if placed at strategic points, would cut off the wind and allow the switching operations to proceed unhampered. Soon after, the gates were built at the proper places in the yard and the wind behaved as was predicted.

The usefulness of this institution, with its capable directors, has attracted to it all types of devices, some of which have been prominently in the public eye. Thus a model of the rotor ship was there experimented upon before its original was seen in New York Harbor. Tests were made to determine just what its resistance to the wind amounted to as the rotor was revolved at various speeds. Models of full-rigged sailing vessels were placed inside the tunnel beside the rotor ship, and one model was found which offered exactly the same resistance to the wind as the rotor ship.

Again, a model of the North German Lloyd's Bremen type of ocean liner was built from company blueprints and tested by the Institut to ascertain just what effect side winds would have upon it. These tests were of material use in understanding the behavior of this stream-lined boat and were, it is reported, ordered by its builders.

Railroad "Zeppelin" Tested

The "Zeppelin on rails" or "flying saloon," which more than doubled express train speed on its trip from Hamburg to Berlin, has been mounted in miniature form in the air-tunnels of this institute. The work, undertaken at the direction of its owners, was of aid in the stream-lining of this bullet-shaped craft, as well as in determining the size and shape of the propeller most suited to hurl it over the rails.

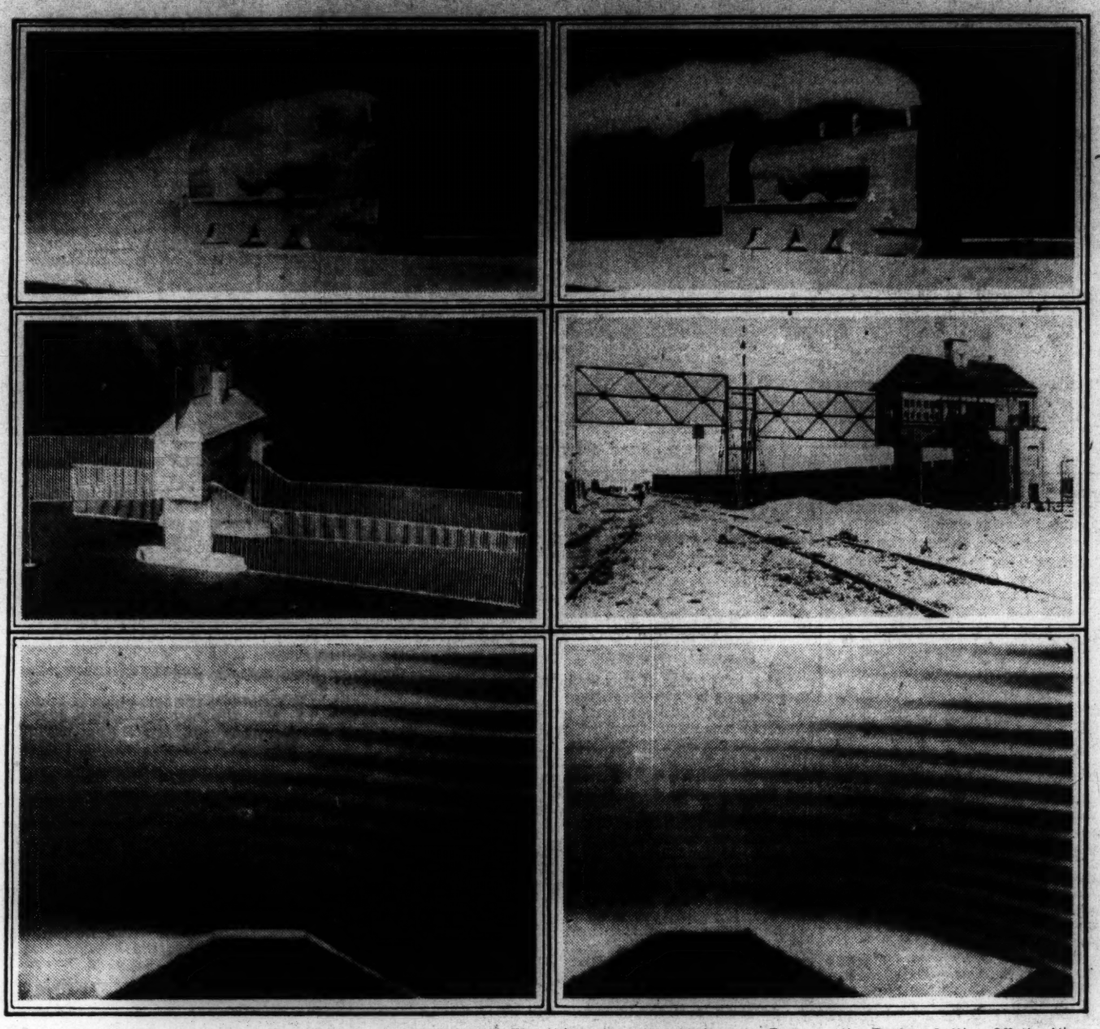
At another time windmills, ancient power devices of mankind, were subjected to modern experimentation. Tests were made of all types of windmills, mounting all varieties of blades. The results determined just the sort of arm-structure that would draw the greatest amount of power from the breeze.

Another test came closer to aiding the machine for which the wind-tunnel was originally built. Miniature hills of various shapes were placed in one of the tunnels and breezes of smoke blown carefully over them. By means of the movements of the smoke the various air currents could be seen and charted, thus obtaining data of utmost value to glider enthusiasts. Air movements similar to those found on large hills were here observed, and the corresponding currents likely to be found in open country were estimated.

It was seen that on both the windward and leeward sides of a single hill there are upward moving air currents, while should two hills be in close relation no such upward current is present on the windward side of the second hill. Other relations revealed various other results.

These wind-tunnels at the Institut für Strömungsforchung have not, of course, avoided airplane models, for many and varied types of planes have been tested, including models of the DO-X and the strange Focke-Wulf Ente plane, which appears to be flying backward. But the great worth here lies in the fact that the work has not been confined to aeronautics alone, but has included every type of machine in its scope. Through the experiments of this institution the use of the wind-tunnel has been widened.

HOW THE WIND TUNNEL TEACHES BREEZE CONTROL AND USE



Upper Left Picture Shows a Locomotive Model in the Wind Tunnel. The Wind Blows Unguided Smoke Down on the Engine, Cutting Off the View and Sooting Up the Train. At the Right Is the Same Locomotive Model Equipped With Parallel Shields Below the Smokestack. Air Currents, Induced by the Shields, Carry Smoke Away From Cab and Compartment. The Middle Pair of Pictures Shows, on the Left, Wind-Gates Arranged in A Model Switch-Yard. Experiments Showed This Design Would Keep High Winds From Stopping Cars From Coasting Downhill. At the Right Are Shown Actual Wind-Gates, Copied From the Tunnel Model, Installed in the Freight Yards. This Ended the High-Wind Menace. The Bottom Pair of Pictures Is of Particular Interest to Fliers and Gliding Enthusiasts. On the Left the Smoke-Breeze Charts Hill Currents to Aid Air Gliding. To the Windward and Leeward Currents Rise, Enabling Gliders to Gain Altitude at These Points. The Right-Hand Picture Shows That Gliders Would Have Difficulty in Rising Between These Hills. It Will Be Noted That One Hill Eliminates Upward Currents on the Near Side of Its Neighbors.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF SEPT. 21-27

MONDAY, SEPT. 21

7-7:15—Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn. CBS to KOH, Reno.

7-7:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; Linit Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City

7:30-7:45—The Frigidairians. Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedy team. CBS to KOH, Reno.

7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch. "Kitchen Colonel." NBC—WEAF to WBEN, Buffalo.

8:15-8:30—Singin' Sam, baritone. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days. Sketch. "When East Meets West." NBC-WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White. NBC-WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC-WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC-WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors Program. Martha Attwood, soprano; male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra. NBC-WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Popular orchestra. NBC-WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "White Elephant Party." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" sketch. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Miss Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News—CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City.

7:45-8—Back of the News in Washington. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. Desert theme. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. Frontier historical sketch. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuoses. Concert orchestra and Negro quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW Omaha.

8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ Chain.

8:45-9—Walter Winchell, columnist; Cab Calloway and his orchestra. Featuring the playing of "Minnie the Moocher" and "St. James." CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9-9:30—Thrillers. Sketch, "The Plot in Pear Tree Road." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Earle Spicer, baritone; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Danger Lines of History. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Old Singer's Memories. Light opera review by Henry M. Neely, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-11—Nit-Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Little Jack Little, songs at the piano. NBC—WEAF to WWJ, Detroit.

11:15-11:30—Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ." NBC—WEAF to WIOD, Miami.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, "Pacific Coast Sensation." NBC—WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:15—Nick Lucas, guitarist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Linit Orchestra. Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF to WSAI, Cincinnati.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, comic Negro dialogues. CBS to KOH, Reno.

7:30-7:45—The Frigidairians. Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

8-8:15—Southernaires Quartet, Negro voices. Final program. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8-8:30—Miniature Theater. Dramatic program. Last of series. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

8:15-8:30—Snoop and Peep. Comedy detectives. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Singin' Sam, baritone. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith's Swanee Music. Memory program. CBS.

8:30-9—Mobilgil Concert. Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra. Request program. NBC—WEAF to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. No advertising. NBC—WJZ to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. "Conservative Accounting as a Safeguard for the Investor," Charles B. Couchman; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Male quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; concert orchestra. NBC-WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:15—Theo Karle, tenor; quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. NBC—WJZ chain.

10:15-10:30—Hernandez Brothers, Spanish instrumental trio. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—String dance orchestra and Grantland Rice. NBC-WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:30—Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ." NBC—WEAF chain.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

12-12:30—Bert Lown and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:15—Nick Lucas, guitarist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8-9—Joe Cook, comedian; Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Animal sketch. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Orchestra. Listen for "Stardust," "Nobody's Sweetheart" and "Ida." CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith's Swanee Music. CBS.

9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Tchaikovsky program. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WJZ to WCKY, Covington, Ky.

9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9:30-10—Nit-Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Don Voorhees's Maxwell House Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Grand Opera Miniature. Review of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," by mixed quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

10-10:15—Boswell Sisters. Female trio. Listen for "Minnie" and "Crying for the Carolines." CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-10:45—Tito Guizar, tenor; tango orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Peters' Parade. Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11:00-11:15—Little Jack Little. Songs at the piano. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC—WJZ chain.

12-12:15—Mildred Bailey; King's Jesters, male trio. Soloists from Paul Whiteman's orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist. NBC — WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.

7:15-7:30—Linit Orchestra. Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

7:30-7:45—"Red" Nichols and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ Chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Belle Baker, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Singin' Sam, baritone. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

8:30-9—"March of Time," dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Cliequot Club. Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Pond's Dance Program. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Pilar Arcos, Spanish soprano. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Ruth Lyon, soprano; Lillian Knowles, contralto; male quartet; Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—Friendly Five Footnotes. "Casey" Jones, aviation news flashes; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Jackie Clarke, tap dancer. CBS to KLZ, Denver.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jesters male trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:45-11—Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Wagner program. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Waves of Melody. Tom Brown, tenor; Victor Arden's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

11:45-12—Miss Lee Morse, crooner. Last of series. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

11:45-12:15—Jack Denny and his orchestra. From Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. NBC—WJZ to KOA, Denver.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26

2-5—Army-Ohio Northern. First game on Columbia's 1931 football schedule. From West Point, N. Y. CBS.

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:15—Nick Lucas, guitarist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—The Political Situation in Washington Tonight. Frederic William Wile's weekly political commentary. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Miss Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.

7:30-7:45—Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. Mozart's "Sonata in B Flat." NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

8-8:30—Teddy Black's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Artist recitals. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith's Swanee Music. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-9—The Silver Flute. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:30-9—D'Orsay Program. Soloists and popular orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9-9:15—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:15—The Matto Grosso Hounds. "American Hounds Make Good in South America," David Newell. NBC—WJZ chain.

9-9:30—General Electric Orchestra; Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—The First Nighter. Sketch, "The Green Eye." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Club Valspar. Popular orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

9:30-10—National Radio Forum. Speakers from Washington. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Cuckoo." Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. Sketch, "A Struggle for Gold." CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Billie and Irene Harding, piano and organ duets. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

11-11:15—Little Jack Little, songs at the piano. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11:15-11:30—Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ." Musical comedy program. NBC, WEAF, WTIC.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC—WJZ chain.

12:15-1—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

1:15-1:45—Pop Concert. Concert orchestra and soloists from Cleveland. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

1:30-2:15—"Melodie Interlude." String orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

1:45-2:15—American Singers, male quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Sophie Braslau, contralto; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo Bailey, soprano; popular orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

3-4—Symphonic Hour. Toscha Seidel, violinist; symphony orchestra. Featuring Mozart's "Concerto No. 6 in E Flat Major." CBS transcontinental.

4-4:30—Gay Vienna. Gypsy orchestra and soloists. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

4:30-5—The Musical Showman. "Through the Reporter's Old Eyes," George Martin, newspaper man; male quartet; Brusiloff's orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

5-5:30—Pastorale. Ballad program by mixed quartet and concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. Review of "The Pirates of Penzance." NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue. Augmented orchestra; Billie Dauscha; Fred Vettel; mystery sketch. CBS to CFRB, Toronto.

7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. CBS transcontinental

7-7:30—Over Jordan. Dramatization of Roark Bradford's Negro stories. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7-7:30—Russian Singers. NBC—WEAF to KSL, Salt Lake City.

7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7:45-8—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:45—"Music Along the Wires." Barry Devine, baritone; symphony orchestra, Dominico Savino, conductor. CBS to WGR, Buffalo.

8:15-9:15—Colliers Radio Hour. Talks, dramatic sketches and music. NBC—WJZ transcnotinental.

9:15-10:15—Atwater Kent Special Program. Rudolph Friml program with Mr. Friml at the keyboard directing Pasternack orchestra; Richard Bonelli, baritone; Frederick Jagel, tenor; Nanette Guilford, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Around the Samovar. Russian balalaiks orchestra and soloists. CBS transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Land of Wonder and Fear. F. A. Mitchell Hedges, Explorer. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:15-10:45—Best Sellers. Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-11—The Gauchos. Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor; Hernandez Brothers, Spanish instrumental trio; Vincent Sorey's tango orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. Toscha Seidel, first violinist. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12—"Red" Nichols and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

VIRGINIA DISPLAYS RELICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The exhibit of relics owned by the Virginia Historical Society, now on display in the Valentine Museum here, will be open to the public until the end of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration in October, it has been announced.

Gandhi Speaks From London

When Voices Acclaim the Dignity of Man

MAHATMA GANDHI'S first half-hour on the air comes to an end. Stations WOR, WABC and WJZ return, respectively, to Dr. Arthur Frank Payne; Ann Leaf, organist, and to a jazz band whose vocalist sings "Love Has Come and Gone." Again radio is down in the valley of every-Sunday entertainment. But the voice that spoke from the heights still resounds through this room, and these words echo in our innermost recesses:

"The law that governs the brute creation is not the law that should guide the human race. That law is inconsistent with human dignity. The world is sick unto death of blood spilling. The world is seeking a way out. I flatter myself with the belief that perhaps it will be the privilege of the ancient land of India to show that way out to the hungering world."

* * *

The voice was strong, determined, resonant with feeling. The diction was clear, static was kind, and delivery was slow, every syllable winning its full value. Longhand could have taken down every word. The introduction was made by a woman whose speaking voice equaled the best we have heard from a woman on this side of the Atlantic. She set the stage with deft sentences. This was Kingsley Hall in London's East End, a hall befitting the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, for it was "a place for the people, where all classes rub shoulders in peace of mind."

The Mahatma had not come into the hall. Lesser men are slaves to the demand that radio speakers face the microphone on the dot of time. When the Mahatma appeared there followed a confused pause punctuated by just enough noises to paint the picture of the man adjusting himself to microphone position. Then came the voice of Mahatma Gandhi himself, speaking for the first time over the air, and to audiences on two continents separated by a vast ocean. We leaned closer to our loudspeaker. Here, indeed, would be a historic word. It was. Mahatma Gandhi said to his announcer, in an aside heard around the world:

"Do I have to speak into this thing?"

* * *

Another pause. We could see the announcer nodding his head, moving the microphone closer to the Mahatma's lips. Then he asked, "Is that all?" Apparently it was, for after another moment or so he began his talk. The leader of a great people whose work at his own spinning wheel is a symbol of protest against a mechanized civilization had become adjusted to the hub of a vast network of wires and waves that once in a too long while carry gold as well as dross into the homes of a whole world.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi has been quoted as saying that he did not think it advisable to visit the United States until he could be received as something more than a mere curiosity. It was curiosity that attracted us to the loudspeaker a half hour ago, but the man who spoke through it within a minute opened the door of our heart and entered. This man was curious only in that he talked like more of a man than most. His spinning wheel, his pots and pans, his apparel—all those "curious" paraphernalia which it so amuses the press to write about day after day—these were forgotten when the voice expressed the man himself. Spinning wheel, pots and pans, apparel ("minus fours," he calls it) were in the picture that filled the mind's eye, but they were not seen consciously, so large did the man himself bulk. Surface inconsequentials were swept away by the expression of an individuality large in potentialities for good for the whole world:

"The world is attracted to India by our unique means of attaining liberty—not violence, not bloodshed, not diplomacy as one understands it nowadays, but purely and simply truth and nonviolence. No wonder that the attention of the world is directed toward this effort to lead a successful, bloodless revolution."

* * *

When rival radio stations unite to give the widest possible hearing to men and women who are signposts marking the progress of civilization toward a realization of its full possibilities, then radiocasting speaks from the highest plane of service.

* * *

On the same Sunday afternoon Eugene Goossens provided, for one of WABC's admirable series of weekly reradiocasts from London, a résumé of what England had been hearing in the way of music. Some of us had not known that the music for the eight weeks of Promenade Concerts in Queens Hall was provided by the B. B. C. Orchestra, and that this orchestra as Mr. Goossens said, included "the pick of British musicians," and was "a well-rounded, well-disciplined organization well on the way to equal the finest orchestra anywhere." Mr. Goossens also spoke of the weekly Studio Concerts by the B. B. C., presenting "every style of music by every kind of instrument." He stressed the point that the B. B. C. was responsible for a considerable heightening of the standard of music appreciation in England.

* * *

"The B. B. C.," said Mr. Goosens, "estimates the intelligence and appreciative ability of the people on a very high level—an example which might well be emulated by the radiocasting interests in America."

Thus did Mr. Goossens, in his own way, as Mahatma Gandhi in his, speak for the intelligence and the dignity of man. Perhaps the most significant indictment that might be made against radiocasting in the United States is that its devisers—sponsors and stations alike—too often estimate the intelligence and appreciative ability of the radio audience on a low level.

* * *

We think the sponsors are more to be blamed than the stations. There are quite a few station-sponsored, or sustaining programs which appeal more than most commercial programs to the intelligence of listeners. But commercial sponsors only rarely take over the better sustaining programs for advertising their own products. They seem to prefer ordinary programs—say an orchestra and a quartet—of which the intelligent listener is dishearteningly weary. If we were a manufacturer seeking radio advertising, we would feel that only the best program was good enough for our product. That, of course, requires faith in the intelligence and dignity of man.

L. A.

Now Half-Hour Records

A Bow to Victor Vision Is Due

BEFORE a select audience of more than a hundred musical celebrities, prominent editors, educators and business executives gathered at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel Thursday night the RCA Victor Company held the first demonstration of a remarkable new long-playing record capable of reproducing an entire symphony, a complete vaudeville act, or a musical program lasting a full half hour.

Distinguished speakers, among whom were Dr. Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Edward E. Shumaker, president of the RCA Victor Company, and Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, vice-president and general engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, hailed the introduction of the new record as a remarkable advance which is destined to revolutionize the radio-phonograph art, stimulate the industry to new growth, and open up new fields of possibilities in the world of music.

It was pointed out that the new long-playing records will solve the problem that has long been regarded as retarding the popularity of the phonograph as compared to other modern home entertainment devices in that it will relieve the listener of the manual effort of changing records more than every fifteen minutes. Heretofore, this problem was met only with expensive automatic record changing instruments. The new records are to be known as "program transcriptions," and are titled as complete "performances" in contradistinction to the ordinary records which reproduce only excerpts or portions of the musical composition.

The demonstration was developed to a dramatic climax by an evolutionary review of the "musical milestones" in the development of the phonograph, beginning with the now historical first phonograph developed by the founder, consisting of a simple series of wheels in gear, a crude vibratory diaphragm, and a tiny horn smaller than a megaphone, the whole mechanism being set in motion by the manual turning of a knob. When a Sousa march was placed on this toylike device, as recorded at that time, the resultant sound could hardly be described as more than an indistinguishable squeak of varying pitch. Continuing, the demonstrator played the same recording by that venerable dean of march composers, John Philip Sousa, who was seated among the distinguished guests, on the more familiar talking machine appearing in the famous trademark with the dog. The result, although a vast improvement because of the spring motive power and a longer horn, could hardly be classed as good music. The march of progress continued through the familiar upright model up to the epochal orthophonic instrument which marked the establishment of the phonograph as a truly dependable musical instrument.

Throughout the demonstration, recordings epitomizing the period of the instrument recalled such voices as Melba, Adelina Patti and Caruso. The playing of a movement of Beethovan's great Fifth Symphony on the orthophonic instrument had not yet been completed when the music came to an abrupt stop, indicating the end of the rocrd. Here attention was directed to a massive home entertainment instrument which was described as the highest achievement of the phonograph and radio arts to date, on which the new recording of the same composition was played on a single two-sided disk with remarkable tonal quality.

The long-playing feature is obtained by slowing down the turntable speed from 78 to 33 1-3 revolutions per minute and by introducing almost double the number of grooves on the playing surface. The new discs are made of an exclusive new composition called Victrolac, which is semiflexible, and will not break when dropped. The new material makes it practicable to place finer grooves, spaced closar together, on the record and actually reduces the surface noises from the needle to less than half of that evident on the ordinary record.

The slower turntable speed essential in playing the new records is obtained by the use of a specially developed gear shift arrangement which also permits the use of the 78 r. p. m. speed as well. This gear shift mechanism, which was developed after painstaking experiment, is incorporated in the new phonograph-radio instruments which the RCA Victor Company will soon bring out. For the thousands who already have electric phonographs it was announced that an inexpensive gear shift arrangement for playing the new records, which any qualified radio service man can install, will soon be made available. These mechanisms, it is said, may be fitted to almost any of the modern phonograph instruments.

The first composition to be recorded as a program transcription was Beethoven's Fifth Symphony as performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The superiority of the new records was made strikingly apparent when one of the speakers exhibited an album of four records recorded by the ordinary methods and then held up one of the new disks with a complete recording of the same composition. According to an RCA Victor executive, thirty-four of the better-known classical and semiclassical compositions have already been recorded by the new process and recording engineers are now busy expanding this list. The same executive intimated that arrangements had been completed to record the complete musical score of the Broadway hit show, "The Band Wagon," as the first step in preserving similar performances for the many who could not ordinarily hear them.

Two long-playing needles were also announced for use with the new program transcriptions, and with the ordinary records. Both of these needles are chromium-plated and colored differently for identification. One will play approximately 25 of the new long-playing records, without replacement; the other will play approximately 100 records of the ordinary type. They are not interchangeable. The use of chromium was decided upon after exhaustive research and test had determined it the best material to provide a fine point of unyielding hardness and yet one which would not impair the playing surface of the records.

AIM NOW 625 MILES AN HOUR

PARIS, Sept 18 (AP)—Mr. Louis Bleriot, first to fly across the English Channel, has offered a cup to the first aviator to travel 625 miles an hour, a speed which he says is possible in the near future.

Flow

DRY ADVOCACY ATTRIBUTED TO WASHINGTON

Allegations Denied That First President Was in Favor of Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—"Mr. Charles A. Boston, president of the American Bar Association, is particularly unfortunate in his choice of George Washington as a defender of whisky and an opponent of prohibition," declares the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a statement from its headquarters at Evanston, referring to Mr. Boston's address at the bar convention this week. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union continued:

George Washington was for his day an advanced temperance advocate. The first great pledge signing organization in this country was called "The Washingtonian Movement." Dr. Benjamin Rush, physician general of the Continental Army, at General Washington's instance, distributed among the troops the first scentific temperance essay ever written. Just before his inauguration, Washington wrote a letter referring to liquor as "the source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of the country." This was long after the Hancock letter quoted by President Boston.

The first Continental Congress on Feb. 27, 1777, resolved "that it be recommended to the several legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented."

Other early Presidents of the United States were completely opposed to liquor. One of the most famous relics of the American Temperance Society is the statement signed in person by James Madison, Andrew Jackson, and John Quincy Adams, a photograph of which is in our possession. It reads:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would lend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world."

Thomas Jefferson hit the drinking office holder. "The habit of using ardent spirits by men in public office has produced more injuiry to the public service, and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance that has occurred in the internal concerns of the country during my administration. And were I to commence my administration again, with the knowledge which from experience I have acquired, the first question that I would ask with regard to every candidate for public office would be, 'Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits?'"

Washington's greatest experience with liquor was the Whisky Rebellion, when the liquor distillers of western Pennsylvania took up arms against the Government in defense of "personal liberty."

President Boston's speech reminds us of another President, Abraham Lincoln, who said, "Whisky has many defenders; but no defense."

France Lauds Ways Of Safety in U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — American safety-first methods, "certainly the best in existence today," should be adopted as far as possible in France. This is the conclusion of a report just made by M. Frederic Surleau, an official of the French State Railways who, as the head of a Research Mission, spent two months in the United States, studying American railroad technique.

"Industrial accidents in America," he writes, "are comparatively rare," and he attributes this to the "safety always" instinct of the ordinary railroad worker.

Mechanical means of preventing accidents, he believes, are about as efficient as human ingenuity can make them, both in France and America, but the United States leads, he insists, in training workers in safety methods. He particularly admires the ingenious and effective manner in which the "safety instinct" has been implanted in the American working class.

He questions if American methods, in their entirety, can be adopted in France, since "the American mentality is different from ours," but he insists that the technique can and should be adopted to French conditions.

M. Surleau specifically admires the cordiality which exists between workers and their "bosses" in America, permitting friendliness and respect for discipline to co-exist.

Vatican City Holds Willing Prisoners

VATICAN CITY, Italy, Sept. 18 (AP)—Five leaders of the Catholic Action Organization are voluntary prisoners in the Vatican and do not dare leave Vatican City because of their participation in the recent Italo-Vatican controversy, it was learned today.

One of them is Count Della Torre, editor of Osservatore Romano. He has not left the Vatican since the dispute started almost four months ago. An Italian detective stands outside the gate leading to his editorial offices night and day, presumably to arrest him as soon as he sets foot beyond the Papal confines.

Signor Della Torre, together with the Jesuit, Father Rosa, is slated for dismissal by Pope Pius IX as a concession to the Italian Government in recognition of settlement of the controversy, it is understood.

The other voluntary prisoners are an officer of the Palatine Guards, who is said to have furnished the Pope with information for his speech against the head of the Fascist university group, and former heads of Catholic Action connected with the defunct Popular Party.

BRAZIL'S TRIALS IN PRICE FIXING CITED TO U. S.

Opponents of Farm Board to Use Arguments in Next Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—Difficulties of the Federal Farm Board's plan to stabilize wheat and cotton prices so conforms to the experience of Brazil with coffee "valorization" that critics of the Federal Farm Board here are already citing the costly parallel.

The experiment of Brazil with coffee valorization, described in a recent statement of the Bank of Brazil as a "ruinous venture" has attracted political attention here and appears likely to be used in attacks which political observers feel certain will be launched against the Federal Farm Board at the next session of Congress.

Specifically, the attempts of Brazil through government intervention to cope with the difficulties of adapting supply to demand and stabilizing prices for a crop which fluctuates from year to year, date from 1905. The two following decades were marked by three disastrous experiences with valorization.

The first began in 1905 and lasted until 1917-18, when the Government attempted to control the value of coffee arbitrarily. To fix the price it raised a fund of $15,000,000 for the purchase and storage of coffee.

The second valorization took place in 1917-18. Then the Government raised about $75,000,000 by an issue of paper currency and undertook the purchase of a considerable amount of coffee, holding it one year.

The third operation, which came in 1921-22, was a withholding action, coffee being withheld from the market and gradually let out. Many devices were resorted to by the Brazilian Government, ranging from legislation permitting limitation of coffee planting, Government purchases of coffee supplies and establishment of reserve reservoirs, to formation of the Coffee Defense Institute, to control the whole coffee situation, whose methods and manner of operation were never entirely made clear to the public.

These experiments with valorization are now officially conceded to have placed the Brizilian farmer in a "worse position than before."

LAWYERS DEMAND FULLER FREEDOM FOR RADIO GROWTH

(Continued from Page 1)

to the millions of dollars invested in radio stations, and asserted that the present stations held a vested interest in the ether which "would challenge the attention of the courts and, if the trend observable in decisions already rendered is considered, would enlist the protection of constitutional guarantees."

His position was challenged from the floor of the convention by Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the New York State Power Authority. Mr. Walsh was appointed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to head the power authority because of his long record in serving the public interest by opposing corporations seeking special privileges from state and local authorities.

Mr. Walsh declared that he considered it unwise for the American Bar Association to exert any pressure upon this situation for the present. It might be interpreted as "propaganda" to influence Congress and the public, he said.

The position taken in the report, he asserted, "threatened to throttle free speech" by restricting broadcasting to certain groups that might be classed with other public utilities. He said the Chicago Federation of Labor was at present trying to break into the "clear zone" for the purpose of establishing a radio broadcasting station, and that the matter was now under litigation.

Report Only for Information

Mr. Caldwell assured him that the report would not be submitted to the American Bar Association delegates for approval, that it was being put out merely as information to lawyers, and could not be construed as the official position of the association.

Following this exchange, Mr. Caldwell admitted that he represented a Chicago newspaper in opposing the application of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as both organizations wished the same frequency band for the establishment of a broadcasting station. Mr. Walsh said he represented the labor organization and had been requested by Mr. Edward N. Nockels, its secretary-treasurer, to appear before the convention in opposition to Mr. Caldwell's contentions.

In discussing the situation the committee's report said:

"No more formidable legislative issue faces the next Congress in the field of radio regulation, than that raised by proposals to require the Federal Radio Commission to set aside and reserve broadcasting facilities for particular groups or interests. Three different bills of this character were introduced at the last Congress. One of which narrowly escaped enactment into law. According to all portents, similar bills will be introduced and will be vigorously pressed at the session opening next December."

The committee outlined these bills—the Fess bill to reserve 15 per cent of broadcasting facilities for educational agencies; the Glenn amendment to reserve a clear channel for labor, and the Shipstead-Sirovich bill "to provide an equal opportunity for self-expression on the part of all of the people."

At present there are 90 channels, known as wavelengths or frequencies, available in the United States, but "packed to their full capacity," the report states.

Large Areas Poorly Served

"Even with all 90 channels in use there are large portions of the United States which do not receive satisfactory service from even one station," the report continues, "particularly during the summer when the static level is high and during the daytime when the range of stations is much more limited than at night, and there are other large portions which receive no satisfactory service from only one or two stations."

The channels are designated as clear, regional and local. The clear channels are 40 in number and are used by stations of from five to 50 kilowatts, each with the exclusive use of a channel after sunset. During the daytime there are 2.2 stations to each clear channel. The regional channels number 44, used by stations of 250 to 1000 watts, with an average of slightly more than 6.7 stations to each channel. The local channels number six and are used by stations of 100 watts or less, with an average of 40 to each channel.

It would be difficult to calculate the financial loss to those who have invested large sums of money in these stations, and to the public in service, if there were to be a general reallocation of these channels, the report says. If the Fess bill were enacted, it declares, 13.5 channels would be devoted to educational agencies alone.

Inadequate in Any Event

"It is clear that even if they were all put to use by high powered stations on clear channels, which, generally speaking, is the only way of covering large areas," the bar committee comments, "they could not be made to afford satisfactory reception to more than a comparatively small fraction of the area of the United States. Strangely, the sponsors of the Fess bill have no plan or program for putting the proposal into effect, for avoiding or mitigating the havoc it would cause, or for using the 13.5 channels so as to give the country wide distribution for the material they wish to broadcast.

"Yet they seem willing that the finest broadcasting system in the world should be wrecked, on the strength of plausible utterances which, if carefully studied, would be declared unsound by the departments of physics in every one of the educational institutions in behalf of which they profess to speak."

A broadcasting station, the committee states, should be considered "as a sort of public utility, not under a common-carrier obligation like a telephone company, but under a public service obligation to deliver good program service of sufficient excellence and variety to meet the needs and desires of all substantial groups in the community within its range.

Urges Better Programs

"It is unfortunately true," the report goes on, "that there has been an attendant evil, which, however, is frequently exaggerated, in the over-commercialism of the American programs. Whether the evil will remedy itself because of the interest of the broadcaster and the advertiser in retaining the good will of the public, or whether it will be necessary by legislation or administrative regulation to restrict the amount or character of advertising, the committee does not attempt to say. It believes, however, that the remedy should be directed at the evil and not at the programs, which in themselves are not a source of complaint and are vastly superior to those found in any other country."

In its analysis of the use now made of radio by educational institutions, the committee points out that in May, 1927, there were 94 educational institutions licensed to broadcast in the United States, and that although a license never has been canceled, the number had now diminished to 49, chiefly because the institutions found it too costly to maintain the stations.

Educational Side Handicapped

The 49 educational institutions now licensed have been assigned 3689.2 hours a week, of which they actually use only 1229.3, or "one-third of the time which has been made available to them out of the precious limited total."

Of the 1229.3 hours, only 283.8 have been devoted to education, the committee asserts, while a compilation shows that the 615 commercial stations are devoting 3457 out of a total of 33,784 hours—better than 10 per cent—to educational broadcasts. In addition to the high cost of equipping and operating a broadcasting station, the "expert knowledge and experience and the exclusive attention of competent executives" make it difficult for most educational institutions to keep up this service.

"There is a funamental issue as to whether the determining standard is to be the wishes of the majority of the listening public or the beliefs of a few individuals as to what the public ought to listen to," the report continues.

"All three proposals conflict with the conception of a broadcasting station which was announced by the Federal Radio Commission in one of its decisions and which the committee believes to be sound. The committee is of the opinion that none of the proposals under discussion should be enacted into law."

The convention ran into another disagreement when Mr. George B. Logan of St. Louis, chairman of the aeronautical committee, asserted that common law indicated there was no "ownership of unenclosed air space." No case has ever been decided which held that air space was owned by the landowner to unlimited heights, he said.

Sees Threat to Lawyers

Mr. Nathan William MacChesney of Chicago took exception, declaring that real estate representatives and landowners were alarmed at the possibility that such a construction might wipe out the rights of landowners. Flying should not be lawful, if it affects the value of real property, he said.

"A general breaking up of the legal profession" was discerned in the report of the committee on unauthorized practice of law, "if independence of judgment of the lawyer is to be subjected to the control of corporation officers, directors and stockholders, and to the influence of majorities."

Banks, trust companies, collection agencies, trade associations and clubs, credit associations, automobile clubs, notaries public, justices of the peace and like minor officials, all engage in unauthorized legal practice, the committee report stated. It was the consensus of the committee that any attorney accepting employment and permitting his name to be used in the solicitation of business for any of the varied organizations mentioned, was guilty of unethical conduct and should be disciplined. The report was presented by Mr. John C. Jackson of New York.

The association yesterday reaffirmed its position taken two years ago, urging the participation of the United States in the World Court.

Honor Justice Holmes

Following the announcement that the association's gold medal for distinguished service in the field of American jurisprudence has been awarded this year to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, a letter of acceptance from Mr. Holmes was read to the convention. The medal has been awarded twice previously—last year to Mr. Elihu Root and the previous year to Prof. Samuel Williston of Harvard University. Responding from his home at Beverly Farms, Mass., on Sept. 10, Justice Holmes wrote:

"The law tried to embody things that men most believe and want. But belief and want begin as vague yearnings, and only gradually work themselves into words. Those words cannot at first fully express what they aim at. Some of us have tried to make clear what the aims are or should be, using history, economics and philosophy as our aids. If we have helped to throw light upon the general scope of the subject or some part of it, we have so far helped our fellows along a predestined road and have been of use.

"It has been my deepest wish and the passion of my soul to do something of this service, and although, as one draws to the end and every human effort seems small, the American Bar Association has done all that could be done to assure me that the long struggle has not been in vain."

Mr. Guy A. Thompson of St. Louis was today elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Mr. William P. MacCracken of Washington was reelected secretary, and Mr. John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D., treasurer.

Mr. Glenn J. Fairbrook of Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Harry S. Knight of Sunbury, Penna., formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and Mr. Walter O. Armstrong of Memphis, Tenn., were elected members of the executive committee for a term of three years.

He Heads Association Of American Lawyers

GUY A. THOMPSON

Women Demand Larger Place in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19—President Hoover, members of his Cabinet and governors of every state were called upon to give greater recognition to women in government service, party recommendations and nominations, in a resolution adopted yesterday at the closing session of the National Association of Women Lawyers here.

The women attorneys also demanded legislation to rectify defects of the American banking system.

The association will support the proposed international law relating to nationality now before The Hague Codification Conference in Geneva. It also will urge the enactment of legislation applicable to native-born women who have been deprived of their American citizenship solely by reason of marriage to foreigners, and urge that they be restored to citizenship upon request and upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The association affirmed its stand to protest wherever it is proposed to regulate professions, callings and occupations on the basis of sex, instead of the nature of the work.

Another resolution indorsed the program of observance of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington, to take place in 1932.

The following committee chairmen were named by Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, president:

Jurisprudence and law, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Washington; publication, Rosalie Goodrich Bates, Los Angeles; finance, Leonora Z. Mader, Chicago; legal education, Grace Riley, Washington; uniform state laws, Mernzia Georgs, Indianapolis; criminal law and criminology, Judge Ada Adams, California; membership committee, Lillian D. Rock, New York City; American citizenship, Rebekah Greathouse, Washington; bank legislation, Judge Esther Antin, Toledo, Ohio; international law, Laura M. Berrian, Washington.

CONSTITUTION IS DOCKED

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—After an hour's difficulty, "Old Ironsides" was docked in Philadelphia yesterday. The ship was towed here from Wilmington, Del., by two tugs.

Sea Water Rich in Chemicals But Processes Are Too Costly

Oceanographic Laboratory at Friday Harbor Delves Into All Sorts of Curiosities Found Below the Surface

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Corner a cubic mile of sea water and you will have $70,000,000 worth of iodine, say natural scientists of the University of Washington's oceanographic laboratory at Friday Harbor, but try to turn it into cash under present known extracting processes and you will have something of a financial "flop" on your hands.

Determining the contents of sea water is just one of the many studies taken up at the laboratory, now a post-graduate school for marine studies, except fisheries.

While discovering the $70,000,000 worth of iodine in sea water, by the cubic mile, it was also learned that there is an arsenic content, "one part in a hundred million," confides Dr. Thomas G. Thompson, director in charge.

While some students study water contents, others inspect the marine plant and animal life.

Samples From Many Seas

One student asked, "Have you ever met a grunt fish?"

The grunt fish was produced and its vocal expression was not unlike a contented grunt, nor unlike the sound made by a fresh water fish, known as the "drum."

"We are interested in the complexities of sea water and the changes it undergoes," Dr. Thompson says. "We receive here samples from all over the world, as well as those we take in water hereabouts. Each student is interested in one thing, and follows that throughout his or her time here.

"The work is divided into three parts. First comes the work on the university campus at Seattle, for which we soon will have a new building, the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation. Second is the work at this station conducted mainly during the summer months, and third is the work at sea."

Water for study is obtained from a certain known depth by a self-closing bottle, open at both ends, while for the plant studies a net is lowered, also to a known depth, to collect the myriad of tiny cells. Next the dredge net is used, picking up plant and animal life from the bottom of the sea as the student's body glides forward.

Obtained Old Cannery

This branch of the university was established at Friday Harbor 30 years ago by Prof. Trevor Kincaid.

"He came up here with a net, a tin can, a leaky rowboat and a nickel. In 1908 an old cannery on the bay was deeded to the university with the understanding it should be used for scientific purposes only," Dr. Thompson relates.

"Professor Kincaid became the first director of the school and in 1914 was succeeded by Prof. T. C. Fry, under whom it became known as the Puget Sound Biological Station.

"Throughout its earlier history it was conducted as an undergraduate school, mainly for freshrmen and sophomore students, but both Professor Fry and Professor Kincaid saw its possibilities as a marine research station and built toward the day when it would assume its present status, namely, that of a graduate institution.

"We have hopes of improving our 'navy' along with the rest of the institution. At present our work at sea is done in a built-over fishing smack."

SILVER PARLEY PROPOSED

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Lord Hunsdon gave notice in the House of Lords yesterday that on Sept. 30 he will make a motion requesting the Government to confer with the United States for the purpose of stabilizing the price of silver.

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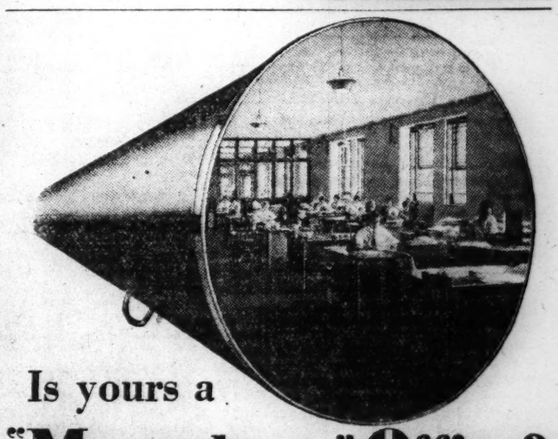

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Competence in Acting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

WHILE the stage must make every shift possible, economically, to compete with motion pictures for public patronage, it cannot afford to be niggardly in its treatment of actors. Most of the older producers in New York—Gilbert Miller, William Brady, George C. Tyler and Sam H. Harris, for example—know that the last place to skimp is in the salary list. Some of the younger producers—Guthrie McClintic is typical—have learned this first lesson of success in the theater. But some of the others continue a parsimonious policy of getting actors as cheap as possible, which usually means getting together casts largely made up of novices, and trusting to the effect of variety achieved by new faces to make up for the lack of experience in the players.

While this policy is often temporarily successful, it has done much to hurt theater attendance. Oddly enough, a beginner may often make a good impression in a minor part, and win applause for the agreeable manner in which he plays the single tune at his command. All playgoers have had the disconcerting experience of liking a player at first sight, only to find that same player a disappointment in another part for which he had not been carefully chosen. Having no acting resources developed by training, the novice is unable to adapt his personality and talents to the new task. In the second part he is merely negative—one of the liabilities of the performance instead of one of its assets.

* * *

Belasco, one of the older line of producers, could cast a trivial play so competently that it would run for many months. With an acting group too largely made up of novices, that same play would probably have disappeared within a month. Every week promising plays are closed prematurely in New York, never having had a chance from the start because the manager had given too much thought to trimming his salary list. This condition is entirely aside from mistakes made in casting capable but unresourceful actors in parts for which they are not suited. Often a competent player, or one of extraordinary charm, will turn the scale between success and failure. This, we feel sure, was what happened when Gilbert Miller put the ingratiating and skillful Ernest Marshall into an essentially unsympathetic part in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow" last season. That play ran out of the season, and Mr. Marshall became one of the most talked-of players of the year.

A similar condition surrounded the production two seasons ago of "The First Mrs. Fraser." William Brady shrewdly decided against saving a large sum weekly on the salary for one part and engaged Lawrence Grossmith for this small but essential rôle in St. John Ervine's comedy, with that other first-rate comedian, A. E. Matthews, appearing in the same piece as leading man to Grace George. Of course, there is no way of proving it, but we think that Grossmith's presence in the cast meant the difference between the year's run achieved by this production and the four or five months that it might have had without the plus value of his presence. Certainly his inclusion in the cast added distinctly to the pleasure of the play's audience, and by so much increased the sum total of public confidence in the theater.

We once asked Sir Herbert Tree why he customarily surrounded himself with such glittering casts. Turning the full light of his bland blue eyes upon us, he paraphrased Cæsar's remark in Shakespeare's tragedy: "Let me have players about me that are competent." Tree was too clever a man not to know his limitations as an actor. He admitted that he was more interested in production than in acting. Rather than discuss acting he drew from a trunk a stack of photographs of himself in a great range of character makeups. One by one he pointed out the surpassing elements in these carefully studied visualizations of famous rôles. Yet he gave no hint of confusing this objectifying of a part with the sustained acting of it. Wholehearted was his pleasure when we remarked upon the thrill conveyed by his magnificant entrance in "Henry VIII," when he crossed the stage without a word, but with the benefit of every light in the shop blazing upon his voluminous red robes, and a pause at center for a sweeping glance at the audience to point up the whole thing. That was his top note in his presentation of that play, and well he knew it. Hence the use of Lynn Harding, Edith Wynne-Matthison and a dozen other top-notchers to hlep him carry the performance.

* * *

Disheartening at times are conditions for the player who has made the stage a profession to be followed devotedly for 20 years or more. He finds shoestring producers crowding into the field and either through ignorance or penny-saving wiseness casting plays chiefly with novices who will work for small pay. The competent player is willing to bargain over his salary with the manager who respects competence, and even to take a reduction pending the time when the play may establish itself as a success. But to be rejected entirely, because he is "expensive," is something to cause the theatergoer to weep with him.

Without a solid backbone of competent players nowadays, a play has little chance of surviving for any considerable run. The unfortunate fact is that some producers, whose motto appears to be "After Us the Deluge," put on plays as cheaply as possible, with no thought of the good repute of the theater, with no thought, even, for their own standing as producers. A run long enough to insure the motion picture rights—three weeks—will recoup them. Every additional cent they can squeeze out of the actors' salary list is so much gain.

Happily such policies tend to bring their due reward. The public is becoming increasingly knowing in its observation of this management and that. From one producer the informed part of the public has come to expect cheese-paring presentations. From another, spectators confidently look forward to his offering of the best at his command. The difference between these policies is so obvious that more and more laymen are catching on. In time this process will surely tend to eliminate producers who artfully try to exploit the public at the same time they baldly feign an ability to conduct business with little or no acting competence in their casts. On the other hand, the repute of producers who keep faith alike with the public and with the players is steadily mounting. They are the builders in the theater. They can afford to let the passing penny slip, for to them will go the ultimate rewards.

"Scene in Historic Taxco," by Cueva del Rio, Young Mexican Disciple of the Rivera School.

The Artist as Translator

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOW the artist definitely translates his subject into terms of his own vision provides one of a number of possible ways to consider the three exhibitions of prints that the College Art Association has spread simultaneously before gallery visitors in New York, before starting them on a tour of the United States. Etchings and dry points of four centuries are shown at Knoedler's, contemporary French prints are displayed at Kennedy's, and contemporary American prints cover the walls at Weyhe's.

At Knoedler's we meet time-proved leaders—Dürer, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Tiepolo, Daumier, Millet, Haden, Meryon, Whistler, Forain, Cameron, Bone, McBey and a score of others, including Zorn to whom we turn repeatedly with ever-growing satisfaction. In Zorn's "Madame Simon" we feel in its fullness the carrying over by the artist of the essentials of characterization. Yet he never uses a stroke imitative of the textures of his subject's face or of her clothing. Working in line, slashing in his darks in great masses, he produces an etching that is purely an etching and yet interprets the subject so powerfully that one thinks not of the method but of the result.

McBey in "Tangier" attains to the same sleight-of-hand, for that line of angular spots across the sands emerges as a procession of camels in motion, and the seemingly casual scratches in the background evolve into a North African scene before one's eyes. The more intently you look at those scrawls, to make sure they are not parts of a mirage, the more firmly they establish themselves. Of physical description there is not a trace in this print—all is mental and emotional conveyance of the essence of desert life, unhampered by slavish copying of insignificant natural facts. "Teal Alighting," by Bracquemond, is full of the gusto of an artist capable of wresting order out of the tangle of a reed swamp, and organizing into a related whole the diverse poses and directions of movement of a group of waterfowl. In every stroke we feel the etcher to be in command of the scene, expressing himself in large and lucid rhythms.

Contemporary Frenchmen

Less sclid is the general effect of the modern French show at Kennedy's. These new men may take their place, many of them, with the iron men at Knoedler's. But on sight they are not so instantly convincing, not having the benefit of traditional acceptance. Matisse is here with a portrait head almost wholly in pure line, and so personal in its comment on the subject that the result is almost caricature. One is not sure whether the subject or the artist is being disagreeable in the affair, but is inclined to give the subject the benefit of the doubt. Then there is Kuniyoshi, Gallicized Japanese, reveling in the flowing lines of a figure study, carrying his delight so far that he does not pause to change a cheek that is obviously "out." May realistic tests be applied to expression, or shall the artist be applauded equally for his hits and his misses, so long as he evidently has a good time? Here we face Croce's paradox: "Art is expression, but expression is not art."

Are Matisse and Kuniyoshi already among the elect? One does not feel sure, as one is sure about McBey and Bone. Then there is Marie Laurençin, piquant and fragile interpreter of eggshell ladies and children. Is she a fad or has she contributed something permanent to a record of the times, as seen through a temperament? One responds less positively to her unaffected naïveté, with its unconscious humorous effect, than to Mily Possof's delicate spoofing of doll women carrying their doll dogs, all in an aureole of useless fripperies and trinkets. It is the conscious contribution of satire by the artist, here, that lifts the subject out of stifling languishment into air that is substantial enough to breathe.

Welcome is the serene and balanced viewpoint manifested in Raphael Schwartz's rendering in almost unrelieved line of a normal young woman reading. The one extravagant note is in the representation of the leaves of a bunch of tulips as if they were the legs of ballet dancers in violent action. Often the macabre touch is evident in these prints.

The Americans

Sardonic are many of the interpretations of the American scene at Weyhe's. When the satire does not get acid or bitter, or when the revelation of the artist's nature does not run too close to dishevelment, these points of view are easy to enjoy, though not always easy to share. Peggy Bacon touches everything with caricature, but her laughter is so hearty that the whole episode becomes a roaring farce, as in "Vanity," with its hopeful effort of a shoe clerk to fit a stout dowager with a seemly slipper. William Zorach completes the transposition of a Provincetown panorama into a decorative pattern. Do suspension spans make John Marin feel dizzy? His "Brooklyn Bridge" would seem to say as much. Edward Hopper in "American Landscape" gazes with a Eugene O'Neill eye on a railway embankment, a gloomy range of distant hills, a group of cows wending their discontented way homeward, and a cottage bare of every architectural grace; yet we cannot but applaud his successful expression of thoughts dour but not at all sour.

To Wanda Gag the city is shimmering with laughter. Or perhaps she is laughing so hard that everything dances before her eyes, like the heirlooms in "Grandma's Parlor." Glenn A. Coleman turns into silhouetted imps the boys noisily at play in the snow at a distance in "Minetta Lane." Comedy sat on the shoulder of George Bellows's arm when he drew that columnlike thrust upward in his version of a woman in "Reducing," firmly going through her matin calesthenics. Here is fun that seems to take its due place as a by-product, in a work of art that was not designed primarily to raise a laugh. Here is expression that transcends clowning and reveals the artist as a translator of material from nature into terms of his own philosophy. That his first concern is that the product shall be a work of art, rather than visual slapstick, would seem to prove, if proof were needed, that Bellows long since took his place in the ranks of men whose names remain evergreen. E. C. S.

'The Nelson Touch'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Embassy Theater was presented, on Sept. 1, "The Nelson Touch," a play by Neil Grant. The cast:

The Earl of Duncaster	Charles Carson
The Countess of Duncaster	Mary Hinton
Philpotts	Frederick Piper
Charles Stevenson	Alfred Bangster
Lord Granton	Allan Wade
Richard Fayre	Anthony Ireland
Janetta Norton	Joan Carol
Abdullah Ibn Rashid	Lewin Mannering
Ibn Nahal	Henry Cass
Imbarak	Clifford Evans

Richard Fayre in the whole course of his life seemed to have done nothing but rescue his sister-in-law in the desert, and learn from a future Prime Minister how to keep a straight bat. But the author and Mr. Anthony Ireland have definitely succeeded in projecting a character who convinces the audience that, though his qualities have lamentably failed to flower, he has the root of the matter in him. So it was that, when Richard announced that within 24 hours he was going to save England from war, extricate his embarrassed and pompous Prime Minister brother from a position involving resignation, outwit a trio of Arabian sheikhs, earn £10,000, and win a bride, one had the comfortable feeling, not only that he would pull it off (otherwise the play would never have been written), but that he would pull it off with cunning and credibility.

Mr. Neil Grant has the knack of writing political plays. He did it successfully with "Petticoat Influence." He has done it still more successfully with "The Nelson Touch." This story of how Richard Fayre impersonated a Cabinet Minister and saved what he called, in his own admirable phrase, "the Imperial caboodle," is grippingly exciting. The short scene in which the Prime Minister discovers the imposture, and is reminded by a portrait of Nelson that there are some things which it is better not to see, has genuine dramatic power, and is written with restraint and economy.

Throughout, the piece is well played. Mr. Charles Carson is especially deserving of praise for his picture of embarrassed mediocrity up against an opportunity too large for it. "The Nelson Touch" is emphatically one of the best half-dozen plays that London has seen this year.

Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

JANET GAYNOR, returning again to the Cinderella theme with which she developed a following, is to follow her appearances in "Daddy Long Legs" and "Merely Mary Ann" with an impersonation of the part Mary Pickford played in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Miss Pickford says she and Cinderella have parted for good. "Merely Mary Ann" restores Charles Farrell to Miss Gaynor as leading man. She plays the slavey part that the present Mrs. August Belmont acted on the stage for many months. Oil is found on the old farm where the slavey was born and she becomes so rich that the young composer does not feel that he can marry her. Before that she was too poor for him to marry. However, his first operetta promises to be a hit on the opening night and the romantic balance is nicely adjusted. Beryl Mercer and Arnold Lucy strengthen the picture on its acting side, under the resourceful direction of Henry King.

"The Spider"

Except for the depressing interruptions of El Brendel, put into the Fox film version of "The Spider" as comic relief, this mystery play provides good entertainment, with Edward Lowe in the chief part of the prestidigitator. Lois Moran increases her stature as an actress by her performance in the feminine lead.

Doug Jr.

First National is not doing right by Douglas Fairbanks Jr., in its campaign to establish him as star, by presenting him in such whiffiery as "I Like Your Nerve." He is offered in one of those musical comedy plots, that went out with the nineteenth century, wherein the dashing young American can outwit a whole roomful of Brazilians. We are surprised to see this sort of thing on the stage, with the producers agreeing in a code some time ago that this fable is unfair to neighbor nations. It hasn't been amusing since Richard Harding Davis wrote "The Dictator," in the days when John Barrymore was playing walk-ons.

"The Guardsman"

Alfred Lunt has transferred to the screen the part he played for the Theater Guild in "The Guardsman," and offers a performance that is being extravagantly praised. Miss Fontanne's less showy part in a story that gives her no sympathy provides a handicap, yet her intelligence is always in evidence. Roland Young's knowing handling of the rôle of a cynical friend of the central couple helps to lighten this comedy of intrigue, jealousy and deceit.

German Satire on Films

"Das Cabinet des Dr. Larifari," a German film travesty on talking picture production, has been released for American showings, starting at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, New York. It is a jolly bit of fun-poking at the expense of the stencils and patterns that are employed by the Glogauers of Berlin. Max Hansen, in particular, shines as one of the three young musketeers who believe they have found a new way of making fortunes without working. Robert Stolz composed some agreeable tunes for this film, and Carl Joeken, a tenor of parts, sings some of them stirringly.

"Peg O' My Heart" Again

A talking picture version of "Peg O' My Heart" is to be made by Metro, which made a silent film some years ago, with Laurette Taylor in the rôle she played for years on the stage. For a time Mary Pickford recently considered buying the rights. Paramount made a silent version of the film, which it was never able to release because of complications surrounding the author's rights.

"The Bargain"

Lewis Stone and Doris Kenyon lend their acting authority and personal charm to the film version of the Philip Barry comedy, "You and I," made by First National. Mr. Stone has the part of the professional man who always wanted to have a go at art, and is astonished that his son prefers business to the freedom to follow a career of expression. Una Merkel and Charles Butterfield help with their comedy abilities in minor parts.

Recent Shorts

William Tilden has made a series of short pictures illustrating the elements of good tennis play. Of the Vitaphone "Naggers" series, the motion picture review bulletin of the General Federation of Women's Clubs well says that "it would be a relief to have them speak just one pleasant word to each other." Paramount has made a brief film of Borrah Minnevitch and his "Harmonica Rascals." A recent Grantland Rice "Sportlight" illustrates the part poise plays in first-rate athletics. E. C. S.

An American, John Delisle Parker, is represented by 68 works—oils, water colors and pastels—in the International Colonial Exhibition at Vincennes, France. Mr. Parker was the illustrator of the fifth centenary edition of the Poems of Francois Villon, issued last spring by Editions de la Centaine, Paris.

Landscape, Seascape—Escape?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXHIBITIONS arranged according to subject have become the vogue in Boston. That motive gives a good incentive to a show; in fact it sets one thinking along novel lines, furnishes a refreshing point of departure. Especially provocative seems the current display in the Renaissance Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of landscapes painted in the nineteenth century. Names such as Sisley, Monet, Renoir, Constable, Turner, Corot appear upon the list.

Pictures in the outspoken hues of Impressionism hang close by pictures conforming to orthodox tonal schemes. The variety proves the ingenuity of nineteenth century artists; it is an indication of emergent individualism; the subjects of landscape and seascape betoken a trend.

We have become so accustomed to seeing the imagery of the outdoors, terrain or marine, that from our childhood we associate pictures with nature. Pictorial language is used in appreciation of the beauty of nature. A common utterance is, "My, but those hills look like a picture"; "If I were an artist I'd paint that sunset"—though, generally, artists are not moved by the same charms in the outdoors as laymen. They are prompted to depict a scene for reasons quite abstruse and perhaps difficult for the layman to grasp.

Escape From Toil

We think of landscape when we think of pictures because most of the picture makers round us, artists or no, choose that subject. Those who, working on the weekdays, go off with palette and brush on holidays, seek a meadow or a rocky coast line. It is part of the escape from noise and toil. But that is not the escape we refer to in our title.

Those amazing landscape painters of the nineteenth century had an extraordinary patience and a rich inventiveness. They devoted years, lifetimes, to observing scenes and objects of the outdoors in differing lights and atmospheres. Turner did not tire of study for over three-score years; a rock, a branch, the ripples in a stream, a cumulus cloud—any of these was material for long, serious study. Monet painted the same subject a dozen and a half times, each depiction appreciably different, for he found nature a constantly changing picture and he conveyed the transitory effect.

Another, Cézanne, painted the outdoors as though he were constructing it in broad architectural masses. Plastic qualities interested him and he found the surface effects of Monet trifling. Renoir imbued the canvas with warm glowing tints, caught the radiance of sunshine in his pictures. Van Gogh used nature as a sort of color script in which he related graphically the intensity and tumult of his feeling. Expressionism, Impressionism, Realism, Idealism, Topography—there are a number of categories into which these styles may be slipped. Some of them are probably arbitrary.

A Revolt Against Tradition

The landscape and seascape have proved all-absorbing subjects, and within their bounds these many artists have managed to revolt against a tradition which it took centuries to perfect. Whether lyric, or scenic, or personal, or sensuous, they manipulated their materials to mark such traits. For they time they abandoned society, they lost interest in the artistic symbols and beliefs they had been taught to exalt. Where painters of previous centuries had turned their imagination toward shedding splendor on ecclesiastical or politically powerful personages, these artists found nature their instrument, and they proceeded to play upon it in a variety of ways. The contemporary poets had also turned their backs upon city life, and gone outdoors to live close to nature. Nightingales and hedgerows and cataracts, an endless number of things, they discovered and made verses about. Among painters the first outstanding movement to parallel the literary turn was the Barbizon School.

The treatment of the outdoors in, say, Persian manuscripts or Chinese drawings is quite different from that of the Europeans. The former were frankly decorative, unreal, almost naïvely exuberant; the latter were filled with recondite symbolism. The nineteenth-century artists are too sophisticated to be decorators, too scientific to be moved by mysticism. Their interest is more immediate, more professional, almost entirely æsthetic. They are concerned with colors, and designs of objects, and relations of parts to wholes. Poetry and legend and belief are extraneous. Painting is not illustration; it is an end in itself. The artist is separated from people and organizations. He is, or pretends to be, self-sufficient.

Broadened Horizons

This is an important indication of the direction art has taken since the golden age that came to a close with Rembrandt. The painter has fallen into disuse as far as church and state are concerned—that is, generally. On the other hand his horizons have broadened. He abandoned walls, and his studio became for a time the world at large. Dispassionately did he play about with new tricks and renditions. He could go so far away that people needn't trouble him at all.

Did he escape when he devoted himself to nature, or was he discovering himself, the artist, anew?

Today the horizons of artists seem to have shrunk. Many of them have been returning to their studios, not, however, to paint the old subjects. No, they are becoming more and more detached. Their new interest is form in the purest rendering possible, and they feel better off isolating objects from general panoramas. A pear can present as exciting problems in painting as a pear tree; a vase of blossoms can be as exciting as a garden.

The same motive of escape holds. The landscape took the artist away from society and incidentally from the stuffy studio, but today he withdraws even from that. Whether it is humanly possible to live in this detachment and produce vital work remains to be seen.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Munich Dramatic Festivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich

THIS year the Bavarian State Theaters have continued and extended their plan, begun last year, of arranging summer festival performances of classical dramatists. As 1930 was a Schiller anniversary, it was celebrated by an almost complete cycle of the great German poet's dramatic works. This summer there has been another Schiller Festival (comprising six different dramas), and an extremely successful Shakespeare Festival at which 13 performances of Shakespearean comedies have taken place.

The Schiller Festival Plays were represented in the National Theater during the second half of August, the dramas performed being "Don Carlos," "Mary Stuart," "The Robbers," and the "Wallenstein" trilogy. In these performances the regular Munich company of classical players were supported by several of the best-known actors and actresses from Berlin and other German theatrical centers, among others Albert Bassermann, Paul Hartmann (from the Burgtheater in Vienna) and Hermine Körner. A high level of acting was maintained throughout the productions. In "The Robbers," Paul Hartmann as Karl Moor displayed that "fine frenzy" which characterizes so much of his best acting and which made one oblivious to the many extravagances contained in a work written while the poet was still in his teens.

Although Shakespeare occupies such an important place on the German stage (over 50 Shakespeare performances were given in Munich last year, in the state theaters alone), there have been in the last decade few instances of a group of Shakespearean dramas of similar nature arranged and produced in the form of a cycle. Apart from a series of performances of the historic dramas at Bochum in 1927, the Munich Shakespeare Festival this summer is the first theatrical enterprise of this description which has been carried out in Germany for several years. The festival, which lasted from Aug. 7 till Sept. 1, consisted of 13 performances comprising the following plays: "King Henry IV," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "As You Like It."

As in the case of the Schiller performances one or two actors from Berlin coöperated with the Munich players, and the representations of "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew" (in which the Reinhardt players, Werner Krauss and Agnes Straub, enacted the rôles of Shylock and Katharina respectively) afforded a highly interesting contrast between two distinct schools of Shakespearean acting.

The production and staging were in all cases admirably conceived and executed. The producers' thoroughness and sense of artistic fitness were well exemplified in the respective settings of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The former piece was played without any change of scene on a simple curtain-backed stage. On the other hand, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was staged with a wealth of color and detail, and full use was made of all the most up-to-date innovations of stage technique.

Werner Krauss's Shylock was a splendid piece of intense, compelling emotional acting, while Agnes Straub as Katharina displayed that rare talent which has put her in the front rank of European actresses. Perhaps no female character in all Shakespeare is more difficult to portray convincingly than this one. The great difficulty is to reveal truly and naturally the effect produced on Katharina by Petruchio's simulation of a temper surpassing her own in violence and unreasonableness. Too powerful a resistance to his tempestuous passion would ruin the whole effect; too easy a surrender would be equally disastrous. In the middle course which she steered with unfailing adroitness between these two extremes Agnes Straub gave a fine example of subtle and masterly execution.

The undoubted success of the Shakespeare Festival this summer has led to a decision to repeat the experiment next year, when, in addition to the six plays produced on the present occasion, there will be performances of "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Measure for Measure."

New South Wales Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

THE Royal Art Society of New South Wales opened its annual exhibition early in August, in the gallery of the Education Department. Not the least trace or indication of depression is here visible. With colorful palettes, the artists have shown a cheerful outlook, and among a larger number of them than usual is observable a sureness and virility of handling the pigment on the canvas. Further, it would seem from the number of gallery and big canvases hung that the artists anticipate large returns. Prices certainly are lower, but only to the extent of conforming to the deflation of money values.

At the autumn art shows the experiment was tried of not attaching fixed prices to a work of art, but leaving it to the possible purchaser to make an offer to the artist. This plan, while not necessarily unsuccessful, was not acceptable to the committee for this annual exhibition, and the long established custom of indicated prices was adhered to.

The "offer" scheme is likely, however, to be revived, since it has good points. Many artists have a habit of pricing their pictures, not so much according to the buying public's grading of relative values as in an endeavor to secure general acceptance of a higher grade by an assertion of value which is perhaps not always a true estimate of worth. While the scheme may succeed for a time in giving them a desired footing, it has the disadvantage that many a picture might be sold at a lower price which the artist would rather accept than have no sale. This aspect alone encourages a development along the line of negotiating sales.

The exhibition this year is a noticeably sane one, almost devoid of freakish modernistic treatment. With more than 200 exhibits on the walls, a good number of large dimensions, the exhibition is little less imposing than in the best of years. The collection includes many works of high distinction and maintains the standard generally associated with this society's product. Only the student section shows less sureness of handling and composition than usual.

The trustees of the National Art Gallery purchased a notable picture by Mr. Sydney Long, A. R. E., an oil showing his familiar mastery. The breadth and directness of treatment in this "Reflections — McDonald River" shows this artist increasing in power and individuality.

The president of the society, Mr. W. Lister Lister, is as usual well to the fore with his oils, imposing in size and striking in presentment. Mr. James R. Jackson has some of his happiest efforts, some particularly pleasant subjects treated in a like colorful manner. As a marine painter of distinction, Mr. Charles Bryant, R. O. I., does himself justice with a painting of a unit of the Australian Navy in a memorable encounter with a Zeppelin. Mr. Charles Wheeler has a study of outstanding merit, while such exhibitors as Eric Langker, Mary Edwards J. Sylvana, G. K. Townsend, W. L. Calderwood, A. G. Kane, Albert Sherman and Lloyd Rees have works of a high order of merit and show a fine maintenance of progressive perception and execution.

Amusements

BOSTON

Early Symphony Hall Events

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Friday Concerts begin Oct. 9
Saturday Concerts begin Oct. 10
Monday Concerts begin Nov. 9
Tuesday Concerts begin Nov. 24

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Monday—U. S. Navy Band
FRITZ KREISLER, Oct. 11
MAXIM KAROLIK, Oct. 18
DON COSSACKS, Oct. 25
SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, Nov. 1
LILY PONS, Nov. 10

Special Attractions

BRANSON DE COU, "Dream Pictures," Oct. 11, 18, 24
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Joachim, the Much Honored

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON

SELDOM, if ever, has it fallen to the lot of a famous musician to be the hero of so many celebrations in his honor as was Joseph Joachim. Reckoning only those of chief importance, they numbered at least a half dozen; counting the recent centenary memorial concert, the total mounts to seven remarkable tributes of esteem and affection from the two countries of his adoption, Germany and England.

The present writer had the privilege of taking part, as critic or spectator or both, in all save one of those functions, namely, the jubilee festival held at Berlin in March, 1889, to celebrate the anniversary of Joachim's first appearance in public at Pesth when he was a boy of 8. But exactly 12 years before that, England had provided the first notable mark of homage to the genius of the famous violinist, when the University of Cambridge conferred upon him (and Brahms in absentia) the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. The event passed without mention in Andreas Moser's admirable biography (published in 1901), which otherwise did justice to Joachim by declaring him to be "the first who has played the violin, not for its own sake, but in the service of an ideal, and has lifted up his calling from the rank of mere mechanical skill to an intellectual level."

It so happened that 1877 was the year when I was introduced to both Joachim and to Richard Wagner; therefore, I gladly seized the opportunity of going to Cambridge for the degree ceremony, especially as I was able to do so in the company of my distinguished teacher, Manuel Garcia, who was an intimate friend of Joachim's. Thus it was that we listened together to his unforgettable performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto and saw him conduct the overture which he had just composed and dedicated to the memory of the poety H. von Kleist. He had then attained the height of powers that were to remain at the same exalted level for as long as he lived.

The "Red" Stradivarius

His favorite violin was the magnificent "red" Stradivarius, costing £1200, that English admirers presented to him in 1889 to mark the jubilee of his public career. Others besides the writer doubtless will recollect the gathering of celebrities, headed by Lord (then Sir Frederick) Leighton who, after the final "Monday Pop" of the season, adjourned to the smaller St. James's Hall ("kindly lent by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels") to discourse until close upon midnight on the attributes of the great violinist. One remembers the affection and characteristic modesty expressed in the gesture with which he saluted first his comrades of the "Pop" quartet, Louis Ries, Ludwig Straus and Alfredo Piatti, then the group of pianists of the evening which comprised Janotha, Agnes Zimmermann and Fanny Davies. This, the real anniversary, had been anticipated by a few days in Berlin, and there celebrated upon a much more imposing scale; but, as Moser pointed out "the remarkable feature of the jubilee was, that it was not celebrated once for all on one day and in one place, but lasted for many months and was observed in every town visited by Joachim."

In 1894 there occurred a "double event" which concerned only London. Some busy chronicler recalled that 50 years earlier had occurred the English début, not only of Joseph Joachim, but of his hardly less illustrious colleague the "prince of cellists," Alfredo Piatti. It was resolved that the dual jubilee should be commemorated in an exceptional manner by an evening reception at the new Grafton Galleries. A committee was formed, with the present writer as honorary organizing secretary. The reception was attended by one of the most distinguished gatherings, representative of all the arts and sciences, that ever came together for a similar purpose in England. Not even at the memorable reception in honor of Liszt, held at the Grosvenor Gallery eight years previously, had there been such an assemblage of persons eminent and celebrated in the world of art, natural science and literature. The main feature was the presentation to each of the two musicians of an illuminated address, that to Signor Piatti being read by the principal of the Royal Academy of Music (Dr. A. C. Mackenzie) and that to Dr. Joachim by Sir George Grove.

Joachim was always a hard worker, particularly when in Germany, where he told me he hardly ever had a moment to himself. When not touring with his Quartet, he would be devoting every hour to his duties as head of the Hochschule at Berlin. He was also president of other musical institutions, including the Society of the Beethoven House at Bonn, in aid of which he organized several festivals.

The Diamond Jubilee

Then in 1899 came the celebration of the "diamond jubilee." He asked me to go over to Berlin for it and be there in good time for the big orchestral concert that was to be given in the Philharmonic Hall on April 22. Needless to say I availed myself of the invitation, and my pleasure was enhanced by the discovery that I was the only English critic who had been so honored. The occasion was remarkable, as I shall now show

The orchestra of 200 comprised in the string section only players who had studied under Joachim; for even the violoncellists were chosen solely from those who had attended his quartet classes. They had come from every part of Europe, and "all personal vanity or considerations of rank were set aside, each taking his or her place in alphabetical order." They had brought with them their choicest instruments, but Joachim had not brought his own fiddle with him, for it had been agreed that he was not to take part in the "exercises."

It was the repairing of this omission that gave rise to the most touching incident of the evening. Space will not allow a detailed account of the concert, though one could never tire of telling its story; but toward the end, where three mysterious asterisks had been inserted in the program, we were suddenly startled at hearing the opening bars of the "tutti" that begins the Beethoven Concerto. Instinctively we glanced at the platform; no soloist was there. Still the "tutti" pursued its course, and then from one of the entrance doors emerged three young women well known to us all—Gabriele Wietrowetz (Berlin), Marie Soldat (Vienna) and Emily Shinner (London)—bearing with them a "red" violin and a bow. Walking straight to where the master sat, this triad of his most celebrated (feminine) pupils offered him his instrument and begged him to take it with him to the platform.

For a long time he resisted until at last the music had to be stopped and the audience began vigorously to join in the appeal. Ultimately he had to give way. Then the famous Fritz Steinbach of Meiningen started the concerto once again, and there followed a performance that may be said to have at least equaled any of the hundred or so that had furnished Joachim's triumphs. Finally the concert closed with Bach's great concert for strings, played by 66 violins, 54 violas, 24 cellos, and 20 double-basses—a worthy ending to a unique occasion.

Counterpoint and Passport

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HERBERT INCH, latest winner of a musical fellowship from the American Academy in Rome, was obliged, when making arrangements with the Government to travel, to indicate how he gains his livelihood. That is nothing but what every citizen has to do when preparing to leave the United States for a visit to another country, and the more simply the matter is set down probably the better. And yet, persons who refer to their occupation with a broad and general phrase are likely to be asked by officials to go a little more into detail. Mr. Inch, for example, is a teacher. Very good, but a teacher of what?

Now it can happen that we not only tell, upon being too curiously questioned, the whole truth, but also express our meaning with a somewhat over-nice particularity. So Mr. Inch; for instead of describing himself on his passport application as a music-teacher—certainly a plain and complete term—he wrote an answer which proved, if he understood the event correctly, and if I reproduce his account with exactitude, true beyond both necessity and suitability. In conscience, and at the same time, off guard, he put pen to the blank space and pothooked the three following words:

Teacher of counterpoint.

Apparently, "counterpoint" was a novel agglutination of syllables to be inscribed on Uncle Sam's paper with Unicle Sam's own or anybody else's ink. Conference seems to have been held with regard to the signification. Could this Herbert Inch, who plans a journey to Italy, by chance be an instructor in a quilting school? If he were, what could he want of a prolonged residence in Rome? Why should not a few weeks, or at any rate months, do him, and then back home to his practice of patchwork?

An Inquiry to Headquarters

Of course I cannot pretend to know what line of thinking the clerks pursued. Someone, however, may have taken a hasty look into the dictionary and submitted to the consideration of his colleagues the coverlet hypothesis. But without setting my own surmises high, let me follow Mr. Inch, trusting, as I have said, that he observed clerical proceedings without mistake, and again hoping that I err not in transmitting what he related to me. No delay, accordingly, let me act the part, without malice, of a tattler. Let me repeat the innocent allegation that they sent an inquiry to headquarters to find out just what this trade or craft of counterpoint might be.

Nor will I go any further with the trifling, and—all apologies to Mr. Inch—possibly imaginary, incident than to confess that I wonder what windings and unwindings of red tape "counterpoint" may have been the cause of in Washington. I believe I could safely venture the guess, though, that it was speedily disposed of as having no vital kinship with "counterfeit," if anyone fancied, to begin with, that it did. Moreover, I doubt not that the query might ultimately have shown up some bright morning on the desk of the chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, or one of his deputies. Therefore I should grant it must have been returned to the point whence it originated, marked with a duly serious "O. K."

Viewed in Two Lights

By no means a ridiculous thing should such asking as theirs be regarded, nor unworthy, I contend, of high attention; and while I for my part would accept the averment of Mr. Inch that he somewhere holds, or has held, a post as counterpoint instructor, I should have misgivings about even his ability to do the answering. So that into whosesoever letter-basket the question of the clerks ultimately fell, I daresay the reply came a good deal short of telling them what counterpoint really is.

Naturally enough, the word, as a technical term, possesses definition Very fluently, too, the theorists and pedagogues down the decades have explained what, to them, it means. Obediently, the compilers of musical lexicons have followed them; less confidently, the editors of general dictionaries. Broadly speaking, it is viewed in two lights. In the first place, it takes shape as a classroom mechanism, a school book which has about as much to do with practical music as a disused classical language has with the everyday communication of the modern world. If you start a conservatory, you institute courses in counterpoint at the outset. If you put the study of the art of tone in the curriculum of a university, you fail not to set up a blackboard with ruled lines for the writing of point counter to point—succession of fixed notes marked on one staff, and pairs, fours or florid groups chalked on the staves above and below.

Counterpoint of this sort seems to have disciplinary value only. A page of it, when performed, might be compared, from the standpoint of interest, with an exercise in Latin verse such as students under the academic methods of a former day used to produce. Of a quite different description is the counterpoint of the composers, illustrated in its perfected state in the fugues of Bach. Strange that the whole logic of the matter should be on the tip of one only quill. But music goes that way. A thing said is wholly said, and can never be repeated.

Counterpoint Revived

Composers of the second half of the eighteenth century almost lost sight of counterpoint. For evidence, place a work by Bach for solo strings and orchestra on the same program with one by Mozart, and see what happens to Mozart. Industriously nineteenth-century composers recovered the contrapuntal forms and adapted the externalities of them to their uses, much as Roman architects appropriated the idea of the Greek column and pediment. As for recent composers, they have revived counterpoint and invented guises of their own for it, though with little avail. The style remains what Bach made it and where he left it.

Once I got authentic information on the why of the failure of present-day counterpoint. Some music of Edgar Varèse was under rehearsal. Arthur Lourié was in the hall, meditating after his profound Russian fashion on what the strange sound signified. At a pause of the playing, he said to me,

"I know where the trouble lies. We modernists are mistaken in trying to contrapuntalize our writing. We can't succeed, because counterpoint has to stand on the strict old chords; its basis is the historic three-note harmony."

A long time for Mr. Inch to get a passport, if the query alleged to have been officially sent in on him were taken care of to absolute satisfaction. But to Rome he goes; and happily, there's more than one road.

Stage and Film Notes

Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, is working out the details of a plan to be presented to the League of New York Theaters proposing that the organized play producers follow the custom of film studios in giving a year's subsidy to promising young writers. The aim is to relieve the present shortage of plays.

Gilbert Miller may appear in the cast of the comedy in which he is to star Helen Hayes in New York this season.

Dorothy Gish and Rollo Peters in "The Streets of New York," Lawrence Langner's Opening Production of the New York Repertory Company, Which Starts Oct. 5 at Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York.

A Frenchman at Salzburg

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

II

Salzburg

MAY I be allowed to continue my impressions as a French onlooker at a series of such characteristic performances as those of the Salzburg Festival.

It is perhaps not in the actual performance that a French observer finds causes for surprise and absolutely new impressions. And yet it is certain that a symphony concert devoted entirely to the light works of Johann Strauss and interpreted by the Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Clemens Krauss is a unique event for all listeners who are not brought up on Austrian territory. There is here a specifically Viennese emotion that the biggest orchestras and the most famous conductors of other nations are incapable of giving one. This is an absolutely local artistic delicacy, a unique thing whose flavor remains unforgettable to a French taste.

An experience like this provides extremely interesting instruction. It is not the first time that I have had occasion to point out to my fellow countrymen the care taken by Germans and Austrians to insure music of a semi-serious character executive means of the first order. The greatest singer of the Viennese and Berlin Operas passes without transition from lyric drama to operetta. When he came to Paris to give memorable performances of the Tetralogy, the great Wagnerian tenor Walther Kirchhoff left us to go to interpret an Offenbach piece in Berlin. And Lotte Lehmann, the interpreter of Leonore in "Fidelio," records with Richard Tauber the best-known tunes of the Chauve-Souris.

Similarly, at Salzburg, the Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by the director of the Opera, conducts with affection these waltzes and polkas which thus become a positive feast.

Music and Social Life

Why do French orchestral societies and lyric artists think it derogatory to devote themselves to works of grace, lightness and charm? France too has a rich repertory of popular and folk music. If our great interpreters were willing to support it with all their talent one would obtain, from the point of view of the general culture of the public, excellent results.

Another lesson is given us by the peculiar place that can be occupied by music in the social life of a city like Salzburg during such a festival as this. In France, music remains a privilege reserved for connoisseurs, a pleasure shared by the initiated in well-closed halls with singular discretion and modesty. It seems that we are ashamed of importuning our neighbors with this rather exceptional entertainment.

And, indeed the ridiculous taxes upon pianos and our police regulations seem designed to remind us that, as Victor Hugo said, music, in the eyes of the French Government, is but a more costly noise than any other.

What charms one at Salzburg, on the contrary, is to see that music leaves the concert halls and theaters, goes out into the streets, installs itself in public places and boldly demands its place in the sun.

Mozart's natal town is, like Bruges, a city of bells and carillons. Forty churches are to be heard unceasingly in a silvery symphony. Since the year 1500, a powerful organ has been installed at the top of the citadel, which dominates the town from the height of a steep rock. This organ scatters its rich harmonies to the four winds of the sky. It is called the "Bull of Salzburg." And every day at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the glockenspiel of the great square lets fall its crystalline melodies which influenced Mozart in the "Magic Flute," the sovereign voice of the Bull of Salzburg answers from the height of the mountain and sends its noble and serene harmonies down upon the whole town.

Can one deny the influence that may be exerted upon a whole city by such a call, the effect on daily thought of this harmony, this musical perfume floating in the air that one breathes.

"Everyman"

Music is queen in Salzburg. In the evenings, in the court of the ancient residence of the Prince-Archbishops, orchestras, chamber-music combinations or the choruses of the Viennese Opera give their full meaning to the entrancing "Serenades" of Mozart. During the organ recitals given at the cathedral, Australian police officers insist on silence in the neighboring streets and forbid automobiles to use their horns.

And during the performances of "Everyman" the whole town seems to take part in the production. It is the noble façade of the cathedral which serves as a backcloth to this medieval mystery play. The edifice enters into the action. From its three open doors come surges of music. It is in fact in the inside of the nave that the orchestra and choirs are placed. The organ also mixes its solemn voice in the drama. The bells in their turn give their answer at the desired moment. The children who sing the celestial choruses are placed at the top of the towers.

When "Everyman" receives his warning, it is from the four cardinal points, underneath the roofs, that the significant calls come. And the last is modulated in a sob from the height of the Citadel by a sort of groaning siren whose chromatic plaint makes an echo to the cries of the world. Thus the cathedral, vibrating, singing and rumbling, the roof-terraces in the Italian style, the palace, the mountain, the fortress, the winds, the clouds and the sky enter into the musical discipline of the work of art and singularly enhance its content.

A lyrical poem assumes, under these conditions, incomparable majesty and fullness. The idea of making the scenery and atmosphere of a whole town collaborate in the interpretation of a dramatic work is surely worthy of admiration. This, indeed, is the place that music should occupy in civilization. It should form part of the air that we breathe.

[A previous article on this subject appeared in these columns Sept. 12.]

Chicago Operatic Prospects

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

MR. HERBERT WITHERSPOON, recently appointed artistic director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will offer some interesting productions during the season that will open Nov. 2. Max von Schillings's "Mona Lisa" will be given for the first time in Chicago. The work was interpreted first at Stuttgart 15 years ago, and was transplanted in America by Mr. Gatti-Casazza in 1923 with success. To Chicago von Schillings is known, up to the present, principally by the Harvest Dance from his opera "Moloch," which Frederick Stock had performed a number of times at concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Witherspoon plans also to offer his subscribers an attractive triple bill, which will comprise Franco Leoni's "L'Oracolo," Ravel's "Bolero"—to be presented by the ballet department—and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi." "L'Oracolo" is a little work, based on Fernald's play, "The Cat and the Cherub." It made some stir at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1915. The excitements on the occasion of that production were due partly to the gripping nature of the story and partly to Antonio Scotti's remarkable characterization of the wicked Chem-Fen.

It is probable that the outstanding representations of the season will be those which will be given to Mozart's "Magic Flute." That composition is not, of course, to be given its Chicago première—it was first heard here 65 years ago—but no performance of it has taken place since Maurice Grau's company interpreted it in 1902.

The company plans revivals of Massenet's "Hérodiade" and "Don Quichotte" and it will present Charpentier's "Louise" with Miss Mary McCormic in the title-rôle, a part which hitherto has been monopolized by Miss Mary Garden. Wagner's "Parsifal" will also be revived and the other works by the German master that will be staged will comprise "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde" and "Tannhäuser." Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" will be put on again, with, as in an earlier season, Vanni-Marcoux in the part of Boris.

Mr. Witherspoon speaks with enthusiasm of some of the new artists that he has engaged in Europe for the Chicago season. He expects a Polish tenor—Jan Kiepura—to stagger the town. Mr. Kiepura, it seems, has already had sensational triumphs at the Vienna State Opera and at La Scala, Milan. Another new tenor who will be heard here will be Paolo Marion, who has also sung at La Scala. The director is offering two new Italian sopranos in the course of the season. One of these is Rosetta Pampanini, who has sung in the principal Italian opera houses as well as at Buenos Aires and in London. The other is Serafina Di Leo. It may be whispered that the latter was born in New York (of Italian parents), but she studied at Milan and made her début at La Scala last season. The provision of bravura sopranos has frequently been a problem for the Chicago company since that memorable occasion in 1916 on which Mme. Galli-Curci first astonished its patrons, but Mr. Witherspoon states that Miss Clare Clairbert, who has been heard in the United States as a concert singer, will evoke the approval here that she has already won in Brussels.

The young Americans are to be given their opportunities, too. Lydia Mihm and Leola Turner, two sopranos who won the Chicago Civic Opera Company's scholarships a year ago and who have been studying in Milan since then, are to be drafted into the organization. Louise Bernhardt, winner of the first prize given by the Federation of Music Clubs, is engaged, as also is Helen Ornstein, another of the company's scholarship winners. At least one new contralto is to be offered—yet Miss Conshita Supervia is not altogether a newcomer, for she sang in Chicago in 1915, during the reign of Cleofonte Campanini.

Queensland Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Queensland State and Municipal Orchestra gave its second concert of the season under the baton of George Sampson, in the City Hall. The principal work was Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5. It was a rather ragged performance, the woodwind being very weak. The First Suite, "The Wand of Youth" (Elgar) was delightfully played.

The final concert of the violinist, Balokovic, was held in His Majesty's Theater. César Franck's Sonata for violin and piano, the opening number, had a fine clarity of treatment. Kjill Fleetwood, Swedish pianist, gave excellent support to the violinist. "La Fontaine d'Aréthuse" (Szymanowski) was given with sparkling tone. The Ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamunde," arranged by Kreisler, had to be repeated.

The Brisbane Apollo Club, founded in 1884 as Brisbane Liebertafel, gave its second concert of the season in the Town Hall, under the baton of Leonard Francis. The opening number. "On Lonely Heights" (Scitubert), arranged by Bairstow, was rather too subdued, but in the unaccompanied numbers, "Better and Better" (Jacobson), "Slumber Song" (Löhr) and "Italian Salad" (Gencé) (a musical jest in the form of a finale to an Italian opera), "Drift Into Dreamland" (Lovell), their best work was done. It was marked by fine gradations of color, tone and rhythm. Jack Land, tenor, sang "A Spirit Flower" (Campbell Tipton). He possesses a voice of good quality.

Contemporary Italian Music

By GUIDO PANNAIN

III

NAPLES

A RADICAL difference in education and artistic taste separates the Italian musicians of the nineteenth century from those of the twentieth. This difference is due largely to a change of culture.

Italian music of the nineteenth century limited its ideals to those of the operatic theater, and we have already seen how the efforts made by Giuseppe Martucci along symphonic lines failed to achieve a genuine work of art because they were not determined by purely artistic motives. For many years Italian musicians lived inclosed between the venerable walls of opera and considered no other tastes than those of the public which were their own. Two stars appeared on the horizon to guide the wanderers on the field of opera, Rossini and Bellini, and it was under their influence that Giuseppe Verdi's works first saw the light before he found the path which led to the glorious heights of "Falstaff." This closed triumphantly the century which opened with the "Barbiere di Siviglia."

"Falstaff" sets the seal on the Italian opera of the nineteenth century. The new century opens with a crisis. Italian musicians of the time were rather like certain young heirs of noble lineage whose coat of arms arouses in them a sense of the tediousness of responsibility rather than a thrill in its glories. For the Italian musician of the new century the sense of obligation toward the great traditions of their country has become a veritable cross. The return to the feeling of Italian music of the past is, for many, more theoretical than actual, and resolves itself into a species of formula, a kind of artistic debt owing to the presiding genius of national musical history.

Artistic Programs

It is clear that under such conditions the problem of works of art would be of secondary importance.

To be more explicit; I am not in favor of negating the value of tradition, which is the historical basis of every individual, and, therefore, operates and takes form in the individual artist. I am equally convinced that the fault of Italian music of the present day lies precisely in this, that it has not yet succeeded in expressing the values of the tradition of Italian music in individual lyricism. It was in this sense that I recently carried on my correspondence, in the "Rassegna Musicale" of Turin, with an eminent student of the problems of musical esthetics. That which I deprecate is that the musician should construct an artistic program on the grounds of history and tradition.

Programs in art are always artificial and biased. There are certain things the artist ought not to know. He must be conscious of them without understanding them through reflection, or reasoning about them. Historical reasonings, in their relation to esthetics, are the concern of the critic. They are active in the mind of the artist, but become transformed, idealized, in individual experience, and sublimated in lyricism. When the artist is at his work he should be as the "pure fool" who knows nothing of the world beyond his own inner fire. If he is a true artist, he is probably as ignorant of intellectual meanings as is the patriot who flings himself into the fray with the name of his country on his lips, obeying an impulse for which he has neither racial nor historical reasons. Parsifal does not know the meaning of his destiny.

Italian musicians, on the contrary, base all their work on obvious reasoning and calculation: even if the calculations be disinterested. Like crusaders, they have set out to deliver the national art from contamination. Each one, in his heart, carries a high purpose, but the artist is not at liberty to take flight toward the realm of free song which purifies musical thought like a baptism.

A Crisis of Ideas

The crisis in the life of musical Italy is, today, a crisis of ideas, and there is no voice pure enough to indicate a synthesis of the genuine works of art. There is a mixture of culture, interests ideas, and also a sense of lyricism, but not one that absorbs all to itself, burning and consuming, in order to restore a new musical life.

The practical side of musical life in Italy also shows discrepancies and schisms. A group which proves its genuine talent with brilliant if not definitely artistic results conflicts with the merchants of art, the servants of mediocrity and of bad taste. A rare and inquiring mentality which, though only for propaganda and with false ideas of esthetics, reveals sincerity of purpose will encounter the worn-out expedients of amateurish and vulgar taste, the rhetorics of the old realism in art, the potpourri-virtuosi of the small orchestras of open-air cafés, the Mascagnis and Giordanos whom we believed for a moment lost in oblivion, but now see resuscitated when least expected, vigorous and rejuvenated, armed with the academical sword and scabbard.

This rearising of stars set long since teaches us one important fact: that there is, in Italy, a crisis of ideas and of musical taste, and if the public and official circles cling tenaciously to vulgar ideas of the provinces, it is to save themselves from being lost in a void.

[Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 13 and Aug. 1, 1931.]

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Picturesque English Thatch

Blending Softly With Rural Landscape

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SOMEONE has said: "No roof, except the blue dome of heaven, is more beautiful than the roof of thatch." It might also be added that no roofs blend more perfectly with rural landscapes. They form an ideal setting for the random growth of cottage gardens. When old and weather-beaten, their tone of silvery gray harmonizes with hedges, trees and flower-strewn meadows. When new, they are the color of honey. It is then that they seem closely akin to freshly made haystacks and fields of ripening grain.

Thatched roofs are at their best in agricultural surroundings. It is doubtless in such places that they first came into being. In the earliest days of English farming when the tillers of the soil had to depend for everything on what they or their neighbors could produce, they must have covered their mud huts with the same straw that was used as beds for the animals.

Warm in Winter, Cool in Summer

Then, as now, these roofs kept the houses warm in winter and cool in summer. Of course, they were far from fireproof. Thus, before the great fire of London in the seventeenth century, a law existed requiring thatched roofs to be whitewashed at intervals in order to reduce fire risks. Even today in remote villages the equipment of the local fire brigade includes a long-pronged fork specially made for removing burning thatch.

People say that thatched roofs are gradually disappearing from the English countryside. They cite several reasons for this disappearance. One is that modern threshing machines, otherwise so efficient, impair the strength of the straw and so lessen its value as a roofing material. Also the number of expert thatchers is diminishing. The most skillful are the Norfolk thatchers. They have the advantage of working with reeds grown along the edges of the Norfolk broads.

These reeds make much more durable and beautiful roofs than straw. Trained thatchers work them into intricate designs.

Reeds and straw are the materials most commonly used for thatched roofs. Heather is also pressed into service but heather roofs are rare. They are found on summer houses and outbuildings more than on dwellings. One garden room roofed with heather comes to mind. It had been in existence two years and yet a faint but unmistakable fragrance still lingered.

Becoming to a House

For the sake of the beauty of English landscapes one can only hope that it will be many generations before thatched roofs are replaced by less romantic substitutes. Besides being in keeping with rural scenery, they possess a quality of friendliness and grace which enhances the charm of even the loveliest old cottages. As for plain nondescript buildings, their shortcomings are mitigated or forgotten under a picturesque covering of thatch. Such roofs have the effect not only of veiling deficiencies but of softening hard angles. They are as becoming to a house as pull-on hats are to most women's faces.

This quality of softness was strikingly proved to the writer once in an Old World village in Essex. Halfway up a wooden hillside stood a delightful whitewashed cottage. It had a high-pitched roof that fitted snugly over the walls. From its undulating mantle of thatch two tiny dormer windows peeped out, like a pair of bright eyes. Passing in that direction a year later it was found that the cottage had apparently disappeared. Its place was taken by a commonplace house whose roof seemed made up of harsh angles and uncompromising lines. On closer view it was recognized as the same cottage with a brand-new tile roof. Shorn of its crown of thatch, its glamour of romance had vanished.

K. Morrison

The Wayside Cottage in Berkshire, England, Illustrates the Effect of Softness and Shelter Which a Thatched Roof Gives to a House, Also How Well It Harmonizes With Surrounding Trees and Gardens.

© K. Morrison

There Is Friendliness in the Lines of This Typical Cottage of Warwickshire, England, With Its Attractive Thatched Roof.

Topiary Gardens and Mazes

Where 'Dogs' and 'Cocks' Still Have Their Day

By MARION CRAN

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OF ALL the fashions in horticulture, surely that of topiary was the most persistent, and is the least recorded. The strange notion of clipping and carving trees into fantastic shapes seems to have originated somewhere about the time of Julius Cæsar, and been widely practiced in the gardens of wealthy Romans; it filtered through their conquering hands to the lands they occupied, and civilized; doubtless many a Roman villa in England was "adorned with the representation of divers animals in box" during the 300 years of the Roman civilization, an era which has left its strong and wholesome mark to this day on the law and the language of Britain. When Rome fell, its dependent colonies lapsed into chaos, and there is no record of the exact date when topiary took hold of the garden imagination again. It was in full fashion in Elizabethan and Jacobean days till, somewhere about 1712, the spectacle of living trees diverted by constant correction to an artificial form, far removed from their natural habits, palled at last. A simpler and more natural form of landscape gardening came into vogue, and it was no longer the hallmark of taste to clip and shear box, yew, hornbeam, pivet, lavender (and every shrubby herb) into animals and fantastics, into globes and cubes, peacocks and pyramids, and letters of the alphabet!

But the art had a remarkable day; there is no getting away from the fact. Until the hour of disfavor arrived, it was as though one moved through a world of green sculpture; every sweet whimsy of natural growth was coerced and chidden by the implicable shears into weird caricatures of birds and beasts.

Interesting Examples

When the turn of taste came, the pendulum swung back a trifle too far, as is generally the way with sudden reforms. Not only were ancient clipped monuments of yew and box destroyed, but also many a noble sheltering hedge of architected shape. This was a pity! Some gardens courageously preserved their discredited topiary specimens, and those today are famous for the examples they contain. Travelers who have seen the wide yew walks at Melbourne Hall in Derbyshire; the clipped yew round Mrs. Boscawen's wonderful old Elizabethan house of the 1560 Trevers in Cheshire; Lady Dudley's home, Witley Court, Stourport; the famous topiary gardens at Levens Hall in Westmoriand, laid out by the gardener to James II; or other of the astonishing famous examples, will be glad that some are left, if only as archæological delights.

Mazes or labyrinths were a natural development of clipped hedges and twisted fancies; they are a fascinating study about which a whole book could well be written. Some were wrought in mixed plantings, some in solid venerable yew or box, some, quaintly enough, in turf! and some, as one would expect, in stone. To this day it is possible occasionally to come across a mirror maze in an old-fashioned fair upon an English village green. They are queer conceits—all are very amusing, many difficult to tread. There is a compact and not very complex labyrinth at Hampton Court, made of patchwork planting of privet, yew, holly, and hornbeam. There is a fine one at Hatfield, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, very solidly grown in thick yew. There are hedge mazes in Lord Brownlow's garden near Grantham, and at Arley Hall, Cheshire, as well as turf ones in Rutland, Hampshire, and Essex. Unfortunately no trace now remains of "Fair Rosamund's Bower," the most romantic labyrinth of all.

Sensible Revival

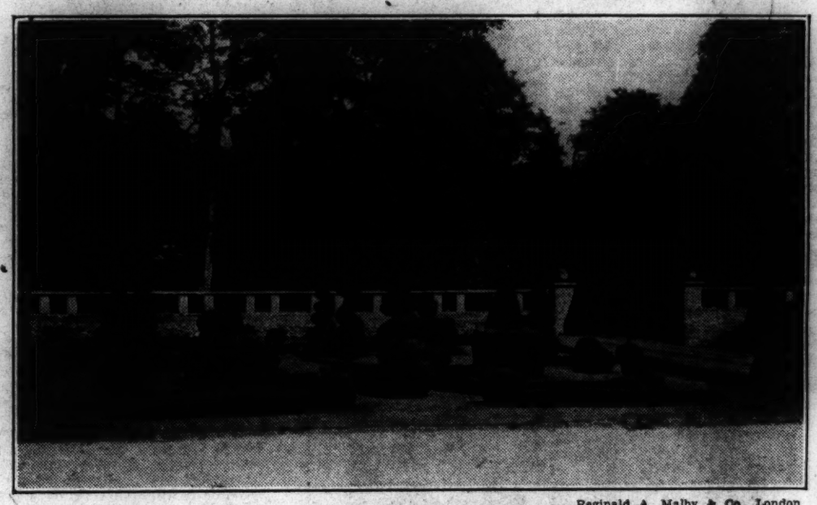
Today there is a sane and sensible revival of interest in topiary work in garden design. Used with discretion and restraint, a specimen or two has undoubted effect upon the layout of a garden, and no one will question the architectural value of well-trimmed hedges or their usefulness as wind-breaks.

Some wealthy people will spend a very large sum today for a well-cut and very old figure in box or yew (the two best materials) to take its place in some significant part of their garden picture; but a good number of people, less wealthy or more optimistic, embark on the tedious process of shaping the figures on home-grown plants.

It is generally claimed that topiarists do not "train" their works of art in the sense of tying them to a framework, and this may be true of the skilled nurserymen and the clever Dutch growers, but one finds that amateurs invariably use a light wire frame, which greatly helps the shaping process. The first time I encountered this phenomenon myself, a fox was being fashioned in a sporting man's garden, to run (in yew) along the top of a well-clipped and lusty yew hedge. I was new to topiarists and all their works in those days, being more concerned with the miracle and mystery of the lovely wild flowers of plain and meadow. It was, therefore, a great astonishment to see that a cage or frame of wire was fixed on top of the hedge, in the place which was to become this creature. Lovely sparklets of tender young yew-growth showed oddly through the wire; here and there shoots had already grown through the frame only to be caught and bent, tied and twisted, to take the form of the imprisoning wires.

I have never seen a yew or box topiary figure since without being seized with a keen desire to look within and discover if, hidden somewhere in its inner darkness, may be the same sort of structure. But so far I have never actually discovered it, and am left wondering whether at a certain stage the wire entanglement is cut out, or whether it becomes so deeply embedded in the plant that it is forever lost to human eye.

Regard topiary as we may, with however intelligent an interest and lively a wonder, it remains to some of us too rigid an art to practice. There are those who prefer the billowy natural growth of box, the wide dark branches of great old shaggy yew trees, to any of these marvels, and hold hands in this preference with Bacon, Addison and Pope.



Reginald A. Malby & Co., London

Topiary Garden at Braboeuf Manor, Guildford, Surrey.

Hardy Lilies

Two Dependables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The hardy lilies have become so popular during the last few years that in almost every garden several varieties of hardy lilies are included in the plantings. These loveliest of flowers are grown so easily that even the amateur starting a first small plot should reserve spaces for them when making the garden plans.

In their native homes lilies are accustomed to living with other plants, their tall and lovely blooms overtopping the grasses and low-growing shrubs. Therefore, when arranging for them in the garden, it is well to plant the bulbs among delphiniums, peonies, columbine, etc. Sweet Alyssum makes an ideal ground covering for them.

Possibly the best loved of the lily family is the madonna—Lilium candidum. This lily with its pure white blossoms is native to Europe and Western Asia. In the northern United States the bulbs of the madonna should be planted an inch below the ground early enough in the fall—August or September—to grow a rosette of leaves which remain green over the winter. Madonna lilies seldom produce seed. They are propagated from bulbs and are grown largely in France and Holland. They bloom in June and early July.

Lilies do not require over-rich feeding. A winter covering of leaves from deciduous trees delays spring growth and so prevents damage from late frosts.

A fascinating hardy lily is the aristocratic Regal. This handsome lily with its marble trumpet shaded rose purple on the outside and canary yellow inside is easily grown in every little home garden.

Mature Regal lily bulbs should be planted from six to ten inches deep and can be planted in the fall or early spring. They grow from three to four feet high, and while the young plants may have only one or two blooms the mature bulbs will produce a half dozen or more.

Like most of the lily family, the Regal is comparatively free of insect pests and needs little coddling. Its perfume is a delight in the garden, being of a pervading jasminelike quality. A particularly striking and effective garden picture can be made by planting the Regal lily bulbs with Salvia sclarea.

The native home of the Regal is the valley of the Minn River, near the border of Tibet, where it flourishes by the river's edge and up the mountain sides in niches of bare cliffs. It was in 1910 that Mr. E. H. Wilson brought the first Regal bulbs out of Western China and made it possible for these lovely lilies to shine alike in gardens of large estates and in little gardens both in Europe and America. L. S. M.

Ajuga, or bugle, is an excellent plant to use as a ground cover under hedges. It grows lustily all summer, and bears quaint lavender-blue flowers in late spring.

Have You a Garden Hobby?

Perhaps you are raising cactus in your apartment sun porch. Maybe you have gone in for water plants around your garden pool. If you have a garden hobby, won't you let us hear about it? What does it mean to you? What interesting bit of information can you share in a few words with other hobbyists who read this column? The Editor of the Garden Department will be glad to hear from you.

We lead off the column with a letter from one of our English readers, a resident of Bournemouth, Eng., who is at present visiting the United States. We are particularly glad to start the Hobby Column with her letter, for here we have a reader of the Garden Page who yet has no garden of her own. Furthermore, she does not let the lack of garden keep her from her great delight—gardens and joy in a garden hobby.

Dear Garden Friends:

This writer has no garden of her own—although she feels that wherever there are beautiful things growing, that they are hers to enjoy—and it is not necessary to possess or to rent a plot of ground to be a garden lover and to have some special hobby, even several.

My garden hobby is to collect, dry and fold in neat packets various seeds that have been gathered (with permission, of course) from gardens visited during the previous summer and fall, or that have been culled from wild plants met with on rambles. These little packets, duly labeled, are sent to fellow flower lovers in various parts of the world, and have given much pleasure to both sender and recipient. For instance, a keen horticulturist in Australia is delighted with some columbine (the old English name is so much more picturesque than the modern Latin one) and other seeds. Sometimes one's bread returns to one upon the water and always buttered—as a beautiful bunch of petunias is presented with the remark, "Those are from seed you sent me from Switzerland"; or one admires a glowing patch of dwarf iris, in a sunny, sheltered corner of a much-loved rock garden, and is encouraged by hearing, "Those came from the bulb farm in Holland you visited last year."

And here is another form this hobby takes, that of giving names and addresses of garden lovers to a reliable bulb-grower after visiting the colorful, fragrant bulb fields in Holland or elsewhere. One bulb catalogue went to South Africa, to keen horticulturists who had previously had gardens in England and Holland, and although conditions were very different on the "veldt," these friends grew such lovely flowers from the Dutch bulbs that others seeing them asked where they obtained their bulbs, and also became enthusiasts.

(Miss) F. B.

Storing Dahlias

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have had some choice dahlias during the summer you will want to keep the tuberous roots for planting next year. You will not need to disturb the glorious riot of bloom until after frost. Then cut the dahlia stalks off rather close to the ground, leaving a few inches for a "handle."

Carefully remove some of ground around the stem right over the clusters of tubers. Then thrust a long pronged fork into the soil about a foot and a half from the stem. Pry this up, loosening the ground, and the clump of tubers can be raised by the "handle." Hold the clump in one hand and tap the stem with a stone or stick so as to shake off the soil adhering to it.

Dahlia tubers should be perfectly dry before storing, so let them lie for several hours if the day is sunny. On cloudy days a longer time will be required. Do not make the mistake of letting the tubers lie about for several days as they will become shriveled in appearance.

Store the tubers in boxes placing the stem end downward. Then if there is any excess moisture or sap in the stems it will drain off. Dahlia clumps should not be crowded too closely in the boxes, or those in the bottom will be likely to decay because of improper circulation. If the cellar where they are to be stored is dry it is advisable to line the storage boxes with paper and to cover the tubers with burlap. This will aid in conserving the amount of moisture needed to keep the tubers from shriveling. The stored clumps should be kept away from heat and should not be allowed to freeze. They do best in a temperature of about 40 degrees. From time to time one should look at them to see if they are keeping as they should.

The old custom of packing the dormant tubers in dry ground or sand is no longer regarded so highly. Shortly before the planting time the tubers may be laid in sand or ground, but this is not really necessary.

Gardeners who "can't grow asters" should try the tobacco dust method. Just before sowing the seed, a generous amount of lime and tobacco dust should be mixed into the soil. Every three weeks thereafter the soil about the plants should be thoroughly dusted with the tobacco. Gardeners who have tried this treatment report fine plants and excellent flowers.

An Evergreen Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE dwarf coniferous evergreens, as well as the broad-leaved sorts, are too seldom used in the small garden. For this reason many gardens are entirely without interest during the winter months. Porch and foundation plantings composed partly or entirely of evergreens are frequently seen, and they serve their purpose well, but it is within the privacy of the garden where they can be most enjoyable. Gardens composed entirely of evergreens are to be seen on large estates and may be adapted to the more modest scale of the average dooryard through the use of dwarf species.

In the small garden the planting might occupy the center, or take the form of a border. Or, a cheerful winter effect might be planned by using dwarf evergreens in prominent places throughout the garden, and having the edgings made up of English ivy, euonymous, dwarf boxwood, or the blue-flowered vinca. Such a "framework" of evergreens will impart a feeling of permanence to the newest garden. If a center of evergreens is to be made, its form will be one which will harmonize with that of the garden itself. A specimen Japanese yew might be placed at the center of the planting. This evergreen is well shaped, and has deep green needles. Around the yew a few procumbent junipers could be used, leading down to a rather wide edging of evergreen vines. These vines will be clipped occasionally to promote a fairly even growth. In the edging one could use the smaller spring-flowering bulbs, the flowers of which will find an effective background in the dark evergreen leaves. This planting will be an important feature of the garden during winter and early spring. During summer, when the surrounding borders are ablaze with flowering annuals and perennials, the cool green of the evergreen center will be a welcome contrast.

The larger area of an evergreen border can include more varied material, and might prove useful as a permanent screen for the bare wall of an outbuilding. On the small place the garage must frequently be in, or too near the garden. The taller broad-leaved evergreens, such as rhododendron, mountain laurel (kalmia), andromeda, and leucothoe, might be placed at the rear, with dwarf arbor vitæ, Japanese cypress, or juniper in the center of the bed. One must be sure to procure dwarf forms of the conifers, otherwise the broad-leaved evergreens at the rear will be out of sight in a few years. The evergreen trailers will again be used as edging, and among them spring-flowering and occasional groups of lilies such as candidum, regale, superbum, tigrinum, or auratum. One caution is necessary when planning for evergreens: don't choose too many of the sorts with colored foliage. One or two golden-leaved cypresses are excellent to lighten a dark corner, but a closely planted group of blue-, silver-, and gold-leaved sorts will prove blatant.

R. S. W.

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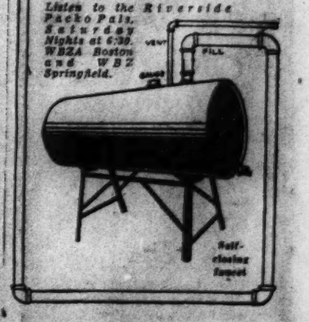

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Great Bed of Ware

By MRS. H. CLIFFORD SMITH

London, Eng.

PERHAPS the most famous piece of English furniture existing is "the Great Bed of Ware," which has just been acquired by the Victoria & Albert Museum, London, for the sum of £4000, with the aid of a generous grant from the National Art Collections Fund. It has now been set up in the great Central Court of the Museum where it attracts innumerable visitors.

It was purchased from Messrs. Frank Partridge & Sons, London, in whose showrooms it was exhibited throughout July, before its transfer to the museum for permanent exhibition.

Some idea of its immense size and weight is given by the fact that on arrival at the Messrs. Partridges' King Street showrooms it required 10 or 12 men to lift the canopy of the bed into position on the bed posts, while no less than five pounds of prepared wax were used in rubbing up the surface of the wood to get it to its present fine condition.

A superb specimen of Elizabethan craftsmanship, it is monumental in design, being richly carved with foliage, great terminal figures, lions' masks, and geometrical ornament in the full style of the English Renaissance and still retains traces of the original paint upon the canopy and carvings. The huge back of the bed is inlaid with a representation of renaissance buildings in various colored woods, such as are seen on the "nonsuch" chests of the late Tudor and Elizabethan periods.

On the arrival of the bedstead at the museum, the inlaid patterns on the back, on being freed from coats of perished varnish, revealed the figures of swans swimming upon the ornamental waters in the foreground.

Would Fill a Fair-Sized Room

The bed itself is nearly square, being about 11 feet in length and in width, its dimensions far exceeding those of any other ancient bedstead which still survives. Similar great beds were not unknown in early times, for in the "Tourist's Guide to Norfolk," by Walter Rye, a reference is made to a bed formerly at Scole which "threw the great bed at Ware quite into the shade, being capable of holding 30 or 40 people."

The Great Bed of Ware has at some remote date been reduced in height by the cutting down of the corner posts which support the huge canopy, probably in order to enable it to stand in a lower room than that for which it was designed. As can well be imagined, this splendid structure of British oak has long been an object of wonder and speculation, and its gigantic proportions are frequently referred to by travelers and in plays and literature during the last 300 years.

Earliest Recorded Reference

It is first noted with some astonishment by a German Prince who, visiting England in 1596, recorded his experiences in a "Poetical Itinerary." From an humbler chronicler, one Hanna Jacob Wurmsser von Venderheyn, on a tour of Europe in the service of His Highness Duke Luis Frederick, Prince of Wurtenberg, in the following year, we get a tantalizing glimpse of the actual equipment of the Great Bed of Ware from one who had just slept upon it. Journeying with his royal master from London by way of Theobald's Cheshunt to Ware, he writes under the date of "May 4th, 1610": "I slept in a bed of swans-down, 8 ft. wide."

Now the town of Ware, the limit of John Gilpin's unwilling ride, stands in a vale on the east side of the River Lea, which was at this time famous for a great "companie" of "swannes" which passed to and fro upon its waters, so our chronicler was doubtless right in his surmise as to the luxurious contents of his mattress!

In the first folio of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," published in 1623, Sir Toby Belch's reference to a "sheet big enough for the Bed of Ware in England," proves that the fame of the Great Bed was already widely spread. And even earlier a jesting allusion to it occurs in Ben Jonson's play "The Silent Woman" of 1609.

Carving One's Initials an Early Habit

Throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries every Georgian gentleman had a bunch of seals dangling from the fob pocket beneath his waistcoat. Then a traveler visiting the Great Bed of Ware would leave a record in red wax upon the wide ledge of one of the monumental bed posts. This form of signature is now as eradicable as the many contemporary signatures and initials carved with a pocket knife upon the back-board, some of which date from the reign of King Charles I. The deciphering of these provides a considerable source of entertainment to museum visitors.

The date "1463," painted in bold characters across the back-board of the bed is an erroneous addition, placed there later. The true date of the bed is about 1580. This disposes of the picturesque legend of long standing that the Great Bed of Ware was made for King Edward VI by a journeyman carpenter, by name Jonas Fosbrooke, for the special use of the royal family or of princes or important nobles on great occasions, the King showing his appreciation of this remarkable gift by bestowing on the maker a pension for life.

Accounting for Erroneous Tradition

This story, never substantiated, yet long associated with the bed, may have gained credence from the fact that King Edward VI (who reigned 1553-1555) granted the manor and park of Ware to his elder sister, the Princess Mary. On her accession to the throne of England in 1555 she granted them to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon and his wife Katherine, a grant later confirmed by Queen Elizabeth.

It is just possible that the Great Bed, which would seem to have been designed for a great noble's use, may have first stood at Ware Manor, being transferred to a Ware inn about the year 1575 when the Manor house and park changed ownership. On the demolition of the Crown Inn in 1764, the Great Bed was removed to the Saracen's Head opposite. The date of its removal from the town of Ware is uncertain.

Its Recent History

For the last 50 years it had stood not far from Ware within a glass-roofed building in the grounds of Rye House, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, 17 miles northeast of London, of which only the fine red brick early Tudor gate house tower still remains. Here it has long been shown for a fee to visitors, as one of the chief attractions of the very popular tea gardens, and it was from the owner of Rye House Tea Gardens that it was bought by Messrs. Partridge last July for the sum for which it was passed by them to the museum.

During the four weeks that it was on exhibition, Messrs. Partridge collected no less than £42 8s. in shillings for the benefit of the National Art Collection Fund from visitors to King Street who saw the bed. In addition, some 2000 members of the fund also came to view it and were admitted free of charge.

Courtesy of The Sphere, London

Probably the most famous bed in history is this elaborate structure of oak, 11 feet square, which was built about 1580 and has stood for most of its existence in the village of Ware, Eng. Much carving, paneling, and elaborate inlay are used in its ornamentation.

My Basement Apartment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Michigan

SOME sing of the garret: of the view over tumbling roofs and ruddy chimney pots, of beautiful sunsets, of quaint, many-sided rooms, with sloping ceilings and cut-off corners. Others, like Jerome K. Jerome, find the garret or attic apartment charming—but not to live in! I am one of those who would speak a word for the lowly basement apartment, which, though humble, still may not be without its charms, as well as its compensating advantages.

Instead of being hot in summer, the basement is almost always refreshingly cool, with more breezes than one might expect. In winter, equable from the close-by earth's temperature, it is snug and cozy. The rooms instead of being partitioned off here and there are usually square, often larger than those on the ground floor. The radiators are at the ceiling, rather than occupying the seemingly most desirable spot in the room. The windows are placed high in the walls making for a maximum of wall space. Even if the view be not extensive, window boxes overflowing with geranium, fern, and Wandering Jew provide a source of less sophisticated delight.

There are a few special problems to be solved in decorating and furnishing the basement apartment. Treatment of the windows must take into consideration the fact that they are practically on the street level. They must, therefore, be completely curtained, but with material which will let in plenty of light. Theatrical gauze, tarlatan, or marquisette is admirable for this purpose, hung straight and full. If allowed to extend somewhat below the windowsill, the effect will be that of a longer window. Overdraperies should be avoided, as well as valances. The former will shut out some of the valuable sunlight; the latter, tend to make the window appear even shorter than it is.

The ceiling radiators, with exposed pipe, are considered especially objectionable by some persons, but if they are painted exactly the same color as the ceiling, they will be hardly noticeable. On the other hand, followers of modernist ideas who glorify "function" rather than attempting to conceal it, would delight in accenting these pipes and radiators, and would probably make the furniture and decorations carry out the same lines. But most of us will doubtless continue to conceal radiators and other such fixtures whenever possible, or at least make them as little noticed as we can.

Absence of the chandelier and the use of bridge or table lamps will also attract less attention to the ceiling. So will plain walls, without border or molding of any sort.

As the ceilings are rather lower than in most houses, large, massive pieces of furniture are entirely out of place. I have used antiques, of the less rare and expensive sort, with apparent success, if one may judge from the comments of visitors who express surprise to "find it so nice way down here."

The bedroom has a spool bed of maple, a plain cherry and mahogany chest of drawers above which hangs an oblong mirror of crotch mahogany, and a couch. A little, slat-back, slipper chair; a boudoir chair covered in figured chintz; a small bridge lamp with a blue-flowered shade, complete the simple furnishings of this room. On the floor is a blue and white rag rug. The curtains are of the "criss-cross" type, draped back low enough so that all of the window is covered.

The Living Room Furnishings

The living room has curtains of neutral theatrical gauze, with bands of apple green sateen drawn through the wide hems. These hang quite full and somewhat longer than the windows. A copper kettle, a yellow and green Italian pottery jar, a wrought-iron candlestick from Siena, a small bowl of cacti, all placed on the high window sills, give an attractive touch both from within the room and from outside as well. In one corner is a small walnut chest of drawers, such as used to be called a "child's chest." On it is the radio and a glass bottle lamp full of yellow liquid and with a shade of yellow, green and orange tones. There is a couch covered with a gay India print in green, yellow and blue, with cushions of sateen in the same shades.

A walnut table with a large oval top serves excellently as a writing desk, assisted by an armchair, grained to imitate rosewood. This table is placed away from the walls, somewhat obliquely across the corner, so that one sits almost facing the center of the room, affording a maximum of light for writing. A simple, iron bridge lamp, with a parchment shade of yellow-orange, lights the desk as well as the couch in the evening. A long, homemade bookcase, stained a dark color, occupies part of the east wall. The varied colors of the book bindings, brass candlesticks and a tall, narrow panel of old Japanese embroidery, mounted on a red border, add bright touches. A "sleepy hollow" chair, another with a shell-shaped back, a small table, and the piano, are sufficient for this room. A few braided rugs are scattered about the floor.

A large opening, draped with curtains of monk's cloth, leads from this room into the dining room, which is unusually large for an apartment. Here are the oval drop-leaf dining table, a mahogany chest of drawers which has above it a small mirror flanked by brass sconces, a few straight chairs, and a hanging shelf filled with pewter.

There is plenty of room left for a cozy corner near the windows with an easy chair, bridge lamp, and small tables, as well as a desk. The telephone is tucked away behind the swinging door into the kitchen. This is a great convenience, as one can answer rings from the kitchen quickly and still keep an eye on important matters which may be going forward there. Yellow curtains are nice for this room.

The kitchenette, with tan walls and yellow accessories, has cheerful little cross-over curtains, and the bathroom, in blue-and-white, is screened by long, full ones.

This is the most unsymmetrical apartment imaginable, the windows having been planned apparently with a view to exterior instead of interior appearance. There are no balancing wall spaces, or windows, or openings. But if this is taken merely as "something a little different," one will not mind. After a little juggling, things do actually look as though they belonged.

And so, if one does not object to entering an apartment building by a side entrance, going through a basement passageway, having the bath off the kitchen, living in rooms exactly half below the street level, hearing the various activities which of necessity go on in a basement, these supposed disadvantages will soon be overlooked. Accessibility to the laundry will appeal to the housewife who does her own work.

And here is one real advantage—if you have a dog, and still prefer apartment living, here is your chance. Probably no landlord will object to your pet here, and one can thus afford to live in a nicer building and in a better neighborhood than one might otherwise.

Of course, instead of the antique idea, a modernistic treatment of a basement apartment would be amusing and delightful. Color schemes of red and black, or yellow and black could be very well worked out, provided patterns are kept fairly small, and the furniture is low and comfortable. The Corbusier idea would be entirely suitable, so long as the "mechanistic" or "machine to live in" theory is not carried to an extreme.

L. J. G.

This old English red lacquer cabinet is one of the items included in a recent sale in London. It belonged to the late Marquis Curzon of Kedleston and brought 720 guineas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

COLLECTORS of old furniture enjoyed a field day at Christie's, when decorative pieces from the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston and Admiral Lord Nelson's cabin furniture were all sold on the same afternoon.

A keen desire was evidenced among collectors of small means as well as large, in the crowded salesroom, to obtain a Curzon souvenir, and there were bargains for all purses.

The gem of the day, was perhaps, an old English red lacquer cabinet over seven feet tall. Its folding doors inclosed 10 drawers, decorated inside and oustide with river scenes and flowers in blue and white. The variously shaped panels on a crimson ground were enriched with flower sprays, figures and birds. Surmounting all was a gilt wood cornice, carved with birds, flowers and scrollwork and a basket of hops and grapes. This wonderful cabinet stood on a gilt-wood base pierced and heavily carved with strapwork and foliage, and supported by six legs. It sold for 720 guineas.

The modest collector had his opportunity when a large Flemish cabinet, about six feet wide, was offered. The doors inclosed an architectural center and numerous drawers, which were overlaid with plaques of red tortoise shell, in molded ebony borders. This was knocked down for only eight guineas. Three charming small Hepplewhite, mahogany chairs, with "wheat-ear" backs, the seats upholstered in dark green leather, brought only 12 guineas for the lot.

A mahogany dining table, sideboard, and cellarette, formerly in Lord Nelson's cabin on board the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar, were sold for £997 10s. The purchaser expressed his intention of restoring them to the Victory—which is still, of course, in existence.

The Six Brothers, Oasis Traders

By MABEL GREY GEHRING

IT WAS through a jeweler in Algiers that we had this little adventure. He was going to the interior, and we said we wished we were going with him. To our surprise he said we could, for he had room for four passengers in his car. So the matter was settled then and there, as the friends who were with us were as eager as we for the trip.

At dawn on the appointed day we started off, following an ancient camel track. It was firm underfoot, but the desert was not flat, as I had vaguely supposed. There were hills and rocks. And the colors were sometimes lovely—opalescent tints that shimmered in a sort of golden haze.

When we reached the little oasis town we had to get out and walk, for no wheeled traffic was allowed inside. Indeed, there would not have been room, the streets were so narrow. No sidewalks, just dusty alleys with swathed figures treading softly to and fro, and an occasional loaded donkey. The houses were white, the doors low, and no windows toward the outside. Sometimes we had glimpses of hidden gardens, feathery tops of trees and vividly flowering vines.

This was a trading center, so the hotel had rooms fitted in what was thought to be the European style, with bare walls, iron beds, water brought in pitchers. But it seemed almost luxurious to us, after that dusty swirl from the seaboard. Next morning, our friends wished to buy some camel saddlebags and were told to go to the "Six Brothers," a bazaar owned by the sons of a mighty desert sheik. After that bit of information, you may imagine with what zest we set forth.

As for the bazaar, it was like a page from the Arabian Nights. The court was a blaze of color, all Moorish arches and gay balconies, and the sky was a vivid blue square above. The brothers were so interesting, too. Fine looking men, olive tinted, they all spoke French fluently. The one who received us had bold, flashing eyes, and even wore his garments "with an air." He conducted us to the brother who had charge of the rugs, and then began a most entertaining game.

It was not etiquette, evidently, to state the actual selling price right away. Bargaining was expected, and quite an audience gathered around as this got under way. With the true Arab sense of leisure, they sauntered in at the sound of voices, standing about, or leaning against pillars, and taking great interest in what was going on. The saddlebags, by the way, were made of Oriental carpet, and when upholstered, would make very ornamental hearth, or floor, pillows. After much protesting on both sides, a price was reached that was acceptable to all concerned, and the deal was closed. Then the merchant clapped his hands, and suddenly a big Nubian was standing there, with folded arms, like a character in a play. After a few words in Arabic from his master he vanished again, and then came back with a tray holding several silver dishes filled with exotic-looking sweetmeats. I only recognized one of them—the Turkish paste.

This seemed to be regarded as a sort of signal for all the brothers to come and join us, sitting on piles of carpet, and forgetting all about work. Even some of the onlookers were included (friends, no doubt), but most of them strolled away as the refreshments were passed around. The occasion was altogether social, no business referred to. They asked questions about America, and we were interested in life on the Sahara.

It was just as this pleasant little interlude came to a close that I asked one of the brothers, the dashing one, if they had any antiques. He shook his head, regretfully. They sometimes had odd pieces, but not at present. I said:

"Well, that thing my friend is buying certainly looks like one."

"The camel blanket, madame? No," smilingly, "it has merely been much worn. That belonged to one of our camel drivers. It was made for his grandfather, so it cannot be more than 80 or 90 years old."

"How old, then, would an antique be?" I queried in surprise.

"Well, it ought to be, at least, some centuries. Don't you think?"

"Oh" (the collector's sigh), "I wish I could find something here."

He was all sympathy. Then, suddenly, as though recollecting:

"One moment, madame. I have what you might like. I bring—"

He disappeared through one of the arches, and came back with the oddest bracelet. It was made of leather, quite broad, and sewed all over in bizarre design with semi-precious stones. There were some nice touches of coral. I liked that feature, and he said:

"Ah, yes, madame, it is what gives the bracelet value?"

"Why the coral especially? I asked.

"Because it comes from that strange, far-away place—the ocean. Our women can never get enough of it. They like their jewels to be heavy with it."

That was a new and interesting point of view, and I was eager to hear more. He told me that they regarded coral as "talismanic" and the traders who are aware of that fact demand exorbitant prices for it. That brought us back to the business of the moment and I asked the price of the bracelet. He named a certain sum, and added with an apologetic shrug that he thought it rather high, but that the owner had so said. That settled the question as to any argument, but the amount translated into dollars did not seem so great. Indeed, it was easy to convince myself that it was really a bargain. It was rare; it was decorative; it was almost 160 years old; it would certainly be worth more in America. So I bought it.

Later, I found that the native women were making similar bracelets today—that is, on a leather foundation. They were pretty and effective, and it has to be admitted, less expensive than mine. But mine has another value than the merely material, for it recalls to me with pleasing detail, that quaint hour of shopping at the bazaar of the Six Brothers.

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ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

EDUCATIONAL

The Talkies Join the Faculty

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ONE striking consequence of the gradual but definite emergence of educational broadcasting in Britain from the embryonic stage into one of recognized utility and popularity, is the fillip which this has given to experiment with the educational possibilities of other new mechanical inventions. If radio can be used for cultural purposes—and even for direct instruction—what cannot also be done with the talkie, the gramophone, the episcope, the home projector, the dictaphone, and even (in the not so distant future) television? It only needs the same enthusiasm, careful exploration and experiment on the part of teachers, showmen and technical experts, to open up other channels equally profitable for the schoolroom or lecture room of the future.

A survey of the progress made shows, naturally, that radio has gained a long lead and is today grappling with more advanced problems of educational technique than the other mechanical inventions. The fundamental question whether radio can best exercise its educational function indirectly through the cultural value of its program as a whole, or directly by a curriculum of lessons and lectures, remains yet undecided: but meantime no pains are being spared to insure a conclusive experiment as to its instructional and informational value.

The Central Council for School Broadcasting has recently occupied itself much with the technique of teaching particular subjects by radio, and has collected and published detailed evidence as regards both history and geography. At the same time new ways of handling subjects are constantly being tried, for instance, Mr Brian Tunstall's course of teaching modern history backwards, and Mr. Lloyd James's plan of speech drill for lower-grade children in state schools—both features of this autumn's program of school broadcasts. The Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education has achieved on its side a notable expansion of wireless discussion groups, has given systematic training in group leadership to students from all over the country at a national summer school at Oxford, and is this winter presenting a completely correlated program of lectures in natural science, art, literature, politics and economics (given by 27 lecturers), which bears the aspect of the work of a miniature university.

Quickened Interest in Films

There has been a great quickening of interest in the educational possibilities of the film. The Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, established 18 months ago by a conference of 100 learned societies, has found its feet and today fulfills the triple rôle of making inquiry with a view to report, providing a much needed bureau of information concerning current developments, and serving as an organization for advising the cinema trade and educational institutions on any experiments they may make. The biggest of these experiments, conducted this last summer jointly by the Middlesex education authorities and the National Union of Teachers, with the aid of equipment lent by the Western Electric Company, Ltd., aims at defining the place of the "talkie" in the school.

One of its results, besides establishing a prima facie case for developing the use of the "talkie" in the school curriculum, has been to emphasize the present dearth of "teaching" films, as contrasted with "interest" films calculated to stimulate rather than to instruct. The examination of hundreds of travel and geographical films, for instance, by the Geographical Association on behalf of the Films Commission has confirmed this conclusion; and the same holds good for history, natural science and other subjects. The attitude of the film trade toward the possibility of making "teaching" films, with the advice of expert teachers, to supply this need, is one of cautious friendliness. The market is known to be there, but the present high cost of projector apparatus, and the regulations hedging about its use by schools, cause hesitation.

As soon as the first plunge is taken—which is expected shortly—a landslide of competition in the making of "teaching" films is to be expected. The next step is likely to be the issue of the report of the Films Commission, making out a reasoned case for the setting up of a National Film Institute, supported out of public funds or by a charitable foundation, to coördinate the demand for and the supply of educational films. Such a body might, it is believed, transform the existing situation by acting as intermediary between the trade and the educational world. Many government departments, including the Colonial Office, are interested in such a line of development.

Coördination of All Three

After a lengthy period of incubation the gramophone shows signs of breaking new ground educationally. Taking its cue from radio, and no longer limiting its cultural activities to music, the gramophone is today branching out into the fields of drama, eurythmics, dancing, and elocution. More important still is the interaction of the various mechanical inventions upon one another in regard to foreign language study. It has been found that film, gramophone and radio can here work together and supplement each other's efforts.

The phoneticians are also at work; Mr. Lloyd James, besides using the wireless to teach children the "King's English," is now making the first "talkie" which is to teach talking—that is, an ocular and aural demonstration of the main types of human intonation and speech habit, showing the difficulties experienced by foreigners in learning English. This pioneer teaching "talkie" is being shown for the first time at this year's Mechanical Aids to Learning Exhibition, and will be discussed by a specially summoned conference of language specialists. The tentative steps which have been taken to bring the educational uses of these different inventions into relation with each other is producing fruitful results. For example, schools which listen to the broadcast travel lessons have begun, here and there, to use, in conjunction with them, certain films listed and recommended by the Films Commission in the program of school broadcasts.

Enterprise and experiment is observable in every direction. New types of small projectors, combined in some cases with radio-gramophones, are appearing on the market. Experiments are being planned for exploring during the coming winter the educational uses of television. And a journal may be established, to act as a clearing house and record for all the new ideas that are being tried out. But enough has now been said to show that Britain is setting the pace in regard to the employ of "mechanical aids to learning," and perhaps assisting to open up a new chapter in educational progress.

YOUNG SCHOOL GARDENERS ENJOYING THEIR FLOWERS

Amid Bouquets of Flowers That the Youngsters Have Planned, Planted and Tended Themselves, These Los Angeles Second-Graders Sit Down to Enjoy Themselves With Good Books.

Gardening is increasingly recognized as an effective means of teaching not only a love of nature and greater awareness to beauty, but the value of certain qualities of character developed through planning, planting and caring for growing things over a long period of time. The reward of labor is part of the teaching, and these children are learning effective use of leisure.

Investing Leisure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT do you do with your spare time? A busy mother or an overbusy business man may declare, "I haven't any spare time!" But there is more than one kind of "spare time," as well as many viewpoints on utilizing it beneficially. This is not a plea, especially, to make money in spare time—although that is one way of "capitalizing" odd moments or regular leisure. There are probably, however, a good many of us who have never given any special thought to our spare time, unless for some special need for rest or recreation, and so it may be worth while to realize what a valuable asset we have!

What shall we do with this "spare time"? The answer, of course, depends upon what we need most. Young people frequently yearn to get ahead. This will answer spare time with learning as well as earning. The opportunities for education are multiplying all the time. Correspondence, extension and radio courses in numerous courses, from advertising to languages, may be stepping stones to better positions. Nearly all cities now have free night schools for adults, and the courses are far more varied than those first opened for foreign born. Law and millinery are only two subjects in one night school that attract a maximum attendance.

The surprising part, to the writer, of these free evening schools is the number of intelligent, prosperous people who thus choose to utilize their spare time. In one class alone the daytime occupations of the students included law, architecture, housekeeping, interior decoration, music teaching, writing and stenography. So the person who feels cramped or "out of touch" with things, is certain at least to make numerous and broadening social contacts, in utilizing spare time in an adult school.

A Commuters' School

A still more interesting course from the standpoint of spare time was the Commuters' School originated by J. Gustave White who "carried six units of post-graduate university work and did his studying while commuting." To use the minutes, instead of losing hours, certain street car systems organized a non-profit school. The course whether it was aviation or oil refining was taken chiefly on the street car. This "school" was probably the first instance of a public utility undertaking to provide spare time occupation.

One corporation official confesses that he read every word of Shakespeare in three years of car journeys. So the purposeful and intelligent individual can supervise courses for him or herself. But a definite plan and perseverance are of course necessary to get definite results.

Effective Idleness

Now wasteful as it may sound, one of the best ways of using spare time is idleness! We have no lesser an authority than the industrious Robert Louis Stevenson. In his "Apology for Idleness," he declares "A faculty for idleness implies a catholic appetite and a strong sense of personal identity." In other words, idleness allows us to develop a variety of interests—broadening in itself—and further makes us individuals, rather than standardized people so tiresome to meet. The habit of idleness, of course judiciously indulged, Stevenson also says, is neglected by the business man. He cannot give himself over to "random provocations," being lacking in curiosity! If we allow ourselves to be dulled by incessant occupation, be it work or play, we fall into such a rut that the most youthful and pioneering aspect of our nature is stifled. Idleness, for this reason is necessary as a playground for our mental development. "Here they are at forty," says Stevenson in his essay, "with a listless attention, a mind vacant of all material of amusement, and not one thought to rub against another." Idleness or "spare time" is truly a little recess in the school of life that allows us to become ourselves, instead of robots which move mechanically through one performance after another.

Another Englishman, in a recent article, suggests how to use leisure. Speaking of plutocrats he says, "They have had no time, naturally enough, to attend to the arts and graces of life, which by making them fit for human intercourse, might have enabled them to spend 'leisure.' They have neither knowledge to form the basis of conversation, nor taste to use their knowledge graciously. . . . Having cultivated neither tastes nor hobbies, his (the plutocrat's) sources of amusement are ostentation and the gratification of his appetites." This of course is not a picture of the average American. Yet it does suggest that leisure is unwisely used unless it enriches us mentally and socially. To indulge in a foolish orgy of spending merely because "others do" isn't really either recreation or amusement, but squandering. The whole decision of spending money on leisure pursuit is based really on getting full value—for the future as well as the present, and for more than bodily pleasure.

Notice how unspoiled children use their leisure. They actually learn by "doing nothing" and enjoying themselves! They chat from the curb with the street cleaner, they listen to the birds, they observe flowers, butterflies, clouds and skies. They lie in the grass and dream and pretend. They romp with a puppy or they run for the sheer joy of exercise. They don't spend money to really enjoy themselves. They don't "keep up with the Joneses." But they mold mud pies to their heart's desire. We can't be as simple, always, when we are grown-up, although there is still "fun in watching things." But we can be as natural—if we make up our mind not to apologize for this apparently aimless loafing!

The Parent

San Francisco

My Dear Friends:

With the opening days of school this afternoon seems to be calling me to the good friends of the Parent column. I have received so much good from the many letters which appear that I am inspired to pass on little things which I have worked out to other mothers so that this good will keep on blessing motherhood and fatherhood everywhere.

I have five children in the public schools of our city and it is a joy to be the mother of a family in this great institution of culture and education.

I like to think of the educational system of America as a preparatory field for life, and in the way I as a mother assist the child in the system to overcome the things that come up in education or with the faculty or with classmates I am in a way helping that child in his future work in the world of industry. For instance, a son was having difficulty with his arithmetic and in checking up I found that he understood his work but would persist in getting it in late and unfinished. The teacher had many students to think about and I took this matter up in the home with the child. I gave him work in the home and scheduled it so that he would have to do it in a certain period of time. I talked with him as to why I desired him to meet the requirements I had outlined in a certain period of time. In a very short time the child was doing his class work assignments promptly and the most helpful lesson was learned of using his time wisely and effectively. This same lad has become most observing and is able to see so many more things in a short space of time than children who have not been awakened to a wise use of time and effort.

The character part of our educational system is the foundation of a real education and the subjects that the child takes is like the branches of a tree, the character side is the trunk. I like to study the child in the home and help the child in every subject to build a fine character. The things that come up in every day classroom work give a mother an infinite opportunity to help develop fine characters in the boys and girls in our public schools of this country.

I should be very happy to write to any mother interested in "Character Education." (Mrs.) R. C.

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The Parent has been a constant source of help to me ever since its inception. I have kept a great many of the letters. Some were just what I needed at the time, while others anticipated my need and thereby were especially valuable. For safe keeping I use a file instead of a scrapbook. A few months ago there was a splendid article on this subject in a Monitor Women's Page, which I suppose most mothers saw. I have used this system for about six years to keep my Monitor clippings. It is easier to get the articles clipped and safely put away, easier to find them later for reference, and much easier to eliminate articles which have outlived their usefulness.

I am especially grateful for a letter about using a "chart system" to get the little duties done by each child. I had been having a great deal of difficulty in getting my 4½-year-old girl to wash, dress, etc., quickly. It was not lack of ability which hindered her, for she had done these things easily for a long time, so I found my reminders lapsing into nagging, which did not improve the situation.

She was delighted with the chart when I showed her what it would be like. We made a morning and a night chart, something on the order of the one described, but I added one thing at night—staying in bed. No method had succeeded in preventing several calls or trips to the living room. The first evening out she came in about five minutes. I said nothing until she had finished with her trivial matter, then remarked, "I am sorry you won't be able to mark yourself on the chart."

Quite unmoved, she replied nonchalantly, "Oh, this won't matter. We just won't pay any attention to it." Then I explained that it would matter and that if we were to keep the chart, we would have to keep it right. She was convinced at once and started for her room, saying, "I'll get to mark myself for tomorrow night," and she did, and has ever since.

As soon as my boy, now 17 months, began to walk, he seemed to present a very trying problem about getting into things. Closets, drawers, and cupboards were his delight, and if let loose from the pen, he would start on a tour of investigation. I felt it was not right to keep him penned up, but he did not respond to "No, no," and when I closed the door or drawer and led him away, he would sometimes scold in his baby way or even pull back and give a shout of defiance. As I was thinking about this one day and trying to decide what course to follow, I remembered how helpful he is about picking up his toys or things for other people, and how he delights to do it. When he was taught this, very young, we always said "Thank you" as he put each thing away. He would scramble around hurriedly—he could not walk—to get something else. I immediately began asking him to close the drawer or the door for me, and at once he would come out of a closet he had started into and close the door, bang! Then I would say, "Thank you," and give him something to interest him for a while. Sometimes he would be more reluctant, but as I patiently asked him, he would finally decide to do it and be happy to come away. It has given a positive foundation for obedience and progress is being made every day.

I have shared these two incidents with the hope that they may help someone as other mothers' letters have helped me. (Mrs.) R. DeL.

Obedience and Confidence

Tacoma, Wash.

As my children approached adolescence I have found companionship and confidence more of a help in solving some problems than mere obedience. In others I have relied solely upon obedience. Confidence and companionship are more difficult to gain and keep than obedience.

One of my family in her middle "teens" and in high school decided that she wanted to smoke. She has been brought up to obey and I could have said, "No, you may not," and as a result of previous training I think the command could have been enforced—with a struggle, perhaps, but with ultimate victory.

However, taking into account the one to be guided, this did not seem a wise procedure, so instead we talked the matter over and my ideas were labeled "old-fashioned." Having been classified thus before it did not bother me, as I have found that when I am called "old-fashioned" in my thinking it usually means that someone in the family is intent on getting his or her own way regardless of the right or wrong involved. So when an occasion arose I again presented my ideas. My daughter told me of different times when she had smoked and argued that she had been told that unless she inhaled there was nothing wrong or injurious about smoking. Without appearing at all shocked or upset over her ideas I again presented my own upon the subject in a conversational way, trying not to preach. One afternoon I telephoned the mother of her best friend and told her that when the club to which both girls belonged met at my home I was going to have a talk with the girls and tell them why they could not smoke in my home. She said she would do the same and talk it over with her daughter. I had planned to call the other mothers of the club members, but my daughter soon told me that she did not want to smoke any more and had stopped it (which I knew). She also added that most of her friends felt the same way and had made a rule not to allow it at the club meetings. I still have the close friendship and confidence of my daughter, which I might have had to win over again if I had said at the outset, "You may not smoke"—although that was what I meant!

(Mrs.) K. W. K.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Piano Welcomes the Class

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE days lying at no great distance behind us, music study was considered a serious undertaking which concerned only the teacher and the individual child. It was often fraught with no great pleasure to either, and was more than likely to be discontinued after a brief trial. Today we see groups of children studying music happily together, and it is of interest to see how this change has been brought about.

Some 34 years ago the first method of class piano instruction came to the United States. It endeavored to make music a medium and a language for the child's self-expression, rather than a mysterious series of sounds and symbols to be learned through the fingers by dint of repetition. The form of this class teaching was play, for play is the serious and worthwhile occupation of all children, and their natural mode of learning, through experiencing. It is as necessary for their growth as sunshine is for flowers.

This class method of teaching has been proved pedagogically sound. Companionship adds to the joys of the child's accomplishment, and to the number of children who will be able to make definite progress in music.

Class work by no means implies undue competition, or a tense struggle for gold stars or scholarships. The present interest in group singing, amateur glee clubs and orchestras proves that music is a coöperative rather than a competitive art.

The success of this class method of instruction has been largely due to the motive underlying it. This motive has been to make music an outlet for the expression of beauty and true individuality. One small boy was asked to play one of his own musical thoughts. He replied, "I can't remember it. You see, when I write them out I give them to Mother—she likes them, and then I forget them. But it doesn't matter, 'cause it only makes room for more in my head." This child had proved that by giving we are enabled to receive. He was obeying the Bible admonition to "sing unto the Lord a new song."

They Would Like It Then

A young boy with some companions was awaiting a belated teacher, and his mates insisted that he play for them. When asked what he had played for them, he answered, "I thought I ought to give them something decent, so I began with the G minor Rachmaninoff Prelude. I was sailing along pretty well when they grabbed my hands off the keyboard and shouted, 'Oh, cut that out, and give us some of your own stuff!' "

"And how did they like that?"

"All boys would love music if they could play their own stuff," he answered simply.

Too often the class piano methods of today put their main stress on the fact that the competition in piano class work stimulates interest, and they hold out to the teacher the incentive of larger financial return from this way of teaching. The wise teacher will realize that it is happy coöperation and not competitive challenge which children enjoy. A more satisfactory financial reward is a natural result of good piano class teaching, for it produces enthusiastic and energetic pupils.

As newer and broader motives actuate the teacher, her task takes on more importance and value, and she will find her classes full and prospering.

Because the class teaching of music offers a saving of time and an increase of profits, many teachers hastened to adopt it without in the least understanding how to go about it. They thought that the grouping of children in a class would of itself accomplish some magic result. One such teacher brought six children together, and spent 10 minutes of the hour with each one, teaching each child his individual "piece."

Hundreds of children once began hopefully on the study of music, and then dropped it before they could read or play music well enough to enjoy it themselves, or to give pleasure to others. This has not been the fault of the art of music, nor of the young student. Rather has the widespread failure been due to a woeful ignorance of teaching methods.

Such practical factors as logical and systematic presentation adapted to the child's viewpoint were deemed inartistic and useless. For this reason all too many adults look back on their own music study as a season of drudgery and the blind copying of the musical thoughts of others.

The Fletcher Method

Evelyn Fletcher-Copp spent years in the humble and earnest study of children. She was convinced that they are most alert and happy in each other's company, and capable of their greatest interest and concentration when at play.

On this basis she evolved the Fletcher Music Method, a methodical presentation of music to children in classes. She employed games and materials which had each some definite use in teaching music. The children made their own melodies, and learned to write, read, play and harmonize these little musical ideas. They were happy at their lessons, and made quick progress. Nor was any of the artistic value of music lost, because of this logical and planned procedure.

Some years ago one of Mrs. Copp's young student-teachers explained the Fletcher Music Method to her uncle, the late Professor Ladd of Yale University. She showed him the apparatus which is used in teaching children not only to understand music, but to use it as a means of expressing their own thoughts.

When she had finished he said, "I have thought for some time that the music teacher was destined sooner or later to lose her job. But this process of real education in music would, if universally understood, rescue the music teaching profession from oblivion. Far from not having enough pupils, any and every teacher of such a method would be inundated with scholars."

This statement may well be pondered by the music teachers of today. They are joining with the music trades in a concerted if rather frantic attempt to further the cause of music study. They have viewed the radio and the reproducing instruments as unfair and invincible competitors.

Instead they should realize that these very instruments have brought music to countless homes, enabled them to hear great music and great artists at their pleasure, and in many instances been the vital incentive to the study of music. If these perturbed teachers would devote their energies to making their presentation of music fit the child, there would be fewer children dropping the study of music because they find it a bewildering unwelcome form of drudgery. Instead, there would be full classes of children enjoying the study of music—such classes as may be seen in Mrs. Copp's studio.

Am I Playing Enough With My Children?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GET into your child's heart when he is young and you will not have much trouble staying there," someone has wisely said. One of the best ways of getting into a child's heart is to play with him often and play with him well. Many things which a parent ought to know about a child can be found out better in play than by most other methods. If a child has a selfish tendency it will show up in play. If he has high ideals they will crop out here. In play the child lays his whole inner personality bare for a parent's sympathetic inspection, although the child, of course, knows not that he is doing so.

A young child likes to have his parents join in the fun with him and his brothers and sisters. It is always more fun if father and mother will help. Through proper attention to the matter of playing with their children parents can naturally slip into a secure corner of their hearts.

Naturally, as the children grow up things will change somewhat. But playing together as a family is even more needed now than formerly. The world is bidding, and bidding high, for the attention of the very children who a few short years ago found their all in the home. The wise parent meets this condition by providing plenty of suitable enjoyment under his own roof-tree.

"After dinner, at home, we would always gather around the family hearthstone," said Theodore Roosevelt, "and we would gather around it, all of us, not because we were made to gather around it, but because we were interested in what was going to happen around that hearthstone. Then we would talk. Then we would plan. Then we would play.

"In our family we always regarded our father and mother as foreordained through the ages to be our playmates and our companions. This is what counted, I believe, in my life more than anything else—this communal play and association.

"Often our communal play would take us outdoors in a family picnic or a camping trip. We would row out to Lloyd's neck. Then we would take blankets and bacon and eggs, and we would catch a few little fish. After supper we would spend the night on the end of Lloyd's neck with the mosquitoes, if the wind didn't blow, and without the mosquitoes, if it did blow.

"Sometimes we would make 'squaw trips' which meant that we took the little girls of the family as well as the boys. Now, all this sounds as if it were simply pleasure. Wrong. It was character building."

Thus highly did Theodore Roosevelt rate the value of communal interest and family play. His theory worked out well in his own large family. It is well worth the while of any parent to ask, "Am I playing enough with my growing boys and girls?"

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE AT ST. GALL, SWITZ., IN ITS NATURALLY ATTRACTIVE SETTING

Learning Languages in Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Gall, Switz.

ONE proof that the scars from the World War are gradually disappearing is the fact that the German language, which for so long was omitted from American high school and college curriculums, is now coming into her own again, and resuming her old position among the other foreign languages.

It may, therefore, interest many to know that German-speaking Switzerland has recently taken a step which will be useful for English- and French-speaking students to enable them to learn German for teaching and commercial purposes quickly, thoroughly, and at a very nominal expense.

St. Gall, Switz., an educational center, has taken the initiative in organizing a German course under state supervision with a state certificate of graduation. This course is given at Dr. Schmidt's International College, a private boarding school for boys (with girls as day students); it is in fact the only private school in Switzerland which is authorized to give this state course for foreigners, and which, being subsidized by the Government, can be especially recommended, as it is so reasonable as to be within the possibility of even a slim pocketbook. In fact, a year's course at this international college comes less expensive, the trip included, than a year at an American college.

Situated 2600 feet above sea level in the midst of a most beautiful part of Switzerland, surrounded by forests, meadows, lakes and mountains, with its own athletic fields, and tennis courts, and the possibility of all summer, also winter, sports, such as skiing, skating, bobbing, etc., right at the front door so to speak, it makes an ideal school for developing all round efficiency.

To meet the needs of the boys of many nations, who are educated within its walls, a thorough system of education in small movable classes has been developed. It comprises the lower grades and junior high school, also three-year, commercial, technical and classical courses which are popular because the boys are laying the foundation of international friendships. Of the 5000 students who have been educated at Dr. Schmidt's school since its establishment in 1889, there are 46 countries represented; this international atmosphere doing much to broaden the outlook of each boy and helping to turn him out to evince sympathy for and appreciation of the true spirit of internationalism.

Owing to the international and interdenominational conditions which prevail at the school, religious freedom is the rule, the pupils attending the church or Sunday school of their own denomination in the city. Among St. Gall's many denominations there is a Christian Science Church with services in English and German.

Although German is the major language of the school, French is a close second, owing to the excellent native French professors and the large percentage of French-speaking students, with the result that English-speaking boys have found it possible to master both languages while attending the school.

There is also a summer holiday course lasting two months (middle of July-middle of September) with the opportunity to participate in linguistic courses, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and to receive special tutoring in any subject which may be desired. Besides this, there are excursions, mountain trips, also visits to historical monuments, museums, churches, factories, and trade organizations.

Girls who wish to attend the school and get their teacher's diploma find good board in private families near by, they attending their chosen courses as day students with the same privileges and advantages, however, as the students who live in.

The school is well known for the spirit of amity existing between students and teachers, one of its interesting features being the student-teacher matches which take place from time to time, the prize being a silver loving-cup which remains in the place of honor in the winners' (students' or teachers') room until the next match.

'Aptitude' for Entrance Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

PROSPECTIVE college students, faced with the bogey of entrance requirements which they don't have, will be overjoyed if an experiment in education announced by the University of Southern California is successful. Seventy students will be given an opportunity each fall for three years to enter this university if they possess what is known as "scholastic aptitude" in lieu of satisfactory records from a preparatory school.

"Scholastic aptitude," as defined by the university, is the ability to do creditable work of a university grade and to assimilate knowledge. It will be measured in each individual case by specially selected examinations.

The selected students will be given special courses and will be helped to make an academic success of their college career. They will also be the subjects for experiments in educational methods.

"For several years," says Dr. Frank C. Touton, vice-president, "the president of the university has questioned the value of the present system of accepting students in college on the basis of their past work in high and preparatory schools. At his suggestion, a committee was appointed to study these problems with the present experiment as a result. Out of it may come reliable information as to the method of selecting students for admission to college who would otherwise be denied the privilege of enrollment."

If the subjects of this educational experiment prove that they can do creditable work in college, Dr. Touton predicts that university entrance requirements may be modified so that prospective students in the future will be given an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for college by a set of examinations which measure scholastic aptitude rather than knowledge of specific facts. This would mean a reversal in the accepted educational practice.

The students of this experimental entrance group will not be permitted at any time in their college career to compete in intercollegiate athletics, hold memberships in campus clubs or societies, or live in fraternity or sorority houses. They will be required to live in the college dormitories or in the homes of their parents.

Only students specifying that they wish to study in the college of letters, arts and sciences will be admitted to the experimental group. They will be selected by the use of entrance tests—criteria reported to measure scholastic aptitude, and two personal judgments regarding scholastic promise, one of which is to come from a high school principal.

Another specification is that these secondary school graduates shall not be able to meet the ordinary scholastic requirements of the university. They must be under 21 years of age.

Subjects in the experimental entrance examination include English, methods of study, orientation, foreign languages and physical or biological sciences.

Chubby Brown Lunch Basket

It is when summer is waning that a picture of other days comes clearly to me of an enthusiastic child, dancy through and through with the thoughts of school days.

Then it is that a little, brown-covered basket seems ringed with light. For its handle is again warm in a tiny hand. I feel the weight and the pull of it as together we go back and forth to a New England public school with unwavering delight.

At noon a feast comes to view wrapped in a snowy-white, fringed napkin from the depths of that chubby brown basket. Good, wholesome, home-baked white bread and butter, a hard-boiled egg in shell, with pepper and salt in a neatly folded piece of white paper, a red, red apple or Bartlett pear, scalloped sugar or molasses cookies—all were there. For surprise in winter a small fluted cake of maple sugar. What a banquet to be enjoyed by a most hungry child of six years before she was sitting quietly beside the teacher industriously and contentedly weaving a motto, "God Bless Our Home," with colored yarn. This was the noon-time task a little child had attempted as her masterpiece.

The noon hour was always too short for luncheon, work and loving companionship with Teacher.

And so back to our golden together time in New England, when a happy child carried a small covered basket; when a teacher was loving kind and a mother dear was waiting; when the air felt like silk in September, and smelled like ripe fruit.

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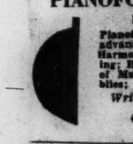

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Hazlitt, Table Talker

The Complete Works of William Hazlitt, Centenary Edition, edited by P. P. Howe. Vols. 6 and 8. London: Dent. £15.15.0 the set of 21 vols.

WE HAVE already noticed the earlier volumes of the complete and centenary Hazlitt in these columns: the "Table Talk," the Lectures on the "English Comic Writers" and on "The Age of Elizabeth" move us again. About the edition as a whole there is nothing new to be said, except that as the elegant set grows upon the shelf we increasingly regret the meanness of the print within; but the publishers no doubt can prove that we are being "done handsomely" at the price.

Table talk is the best definition of all that is memorable in Hazlitt—talk from the lecturer's table, from the corner of an "ordinary" in Chancery Lane or from the more reflective board at Winterslow with a partridge getting ready for supper, "a fire blazing on the hearth and the air mild." There is no record, we believe, that Hazlitt was a good talker in private company—he was not careless enough—but he was an excellent lecturer, and how splendidly he evokes the generosity and reasonableness that expand at the spread table, establishing in print that fellowship he had little disposition for in life.

* * *

The quality of the table talker is not of course to be expected in such set pieces as "The Life of Napoleon" or that lamentable essay on the "Principles of Human Action," yet the best, the most passionate, the most calculated pages in those works (particularly in the former) have the finest conversational quality, something held below the boiling point of oratory and cunningly kept at the natural heat of the blood.

Hazlitt belongs to the class of writers whose voices come down to us in all the detail of accent and natural cadence. We know, for example, that in Lamb we are hearing the "Elia" rather than the voice of Lamb, and the intimate, archaic manner of his confessions, suggesting that you alone, Gentle Reader, are the favored recipient of them, arouses delight in the artist but some faint doubts of the man. In Hazlitt there are no such concealments: the real Hazlitt emerges from the sour-faced mask. It is quite evident from his writing that he must have been proud and hard to deal with and yet, because it is evident, you do not mind and indeed admire him for his character. To write, as he says, is to contend with the world, and there is as much pleasure to be got out of Hazlitt's prejudices as out of Lamb's graces. Hazlitt singles out no one for favor—it is because he is too much of an egoist—and there is no whispering to the reader, no flattery or cajoling of him. Montaigne is his master and like Montaigne, Hazlitt is not talking to you, or to you, but to anyone who happens to sit at his table. And as to Montaigne, the world is as curious as Montaigne, so to Hazlitt, Hazlitt is as big as the world. He reveals himself with the reticence that company demands, and only to illustrate an argument, to warm it up and keep it fluid. He does not, like Lamb, use a foible to make an argument.

* * *

Ideas and arguments are the favorite objects of his observation, the strengthening of his sinewy discursions. He defined the essay as that which makes familiar with the world, and which is to morals and manners what the experimental is in natural philosophy, as opposed to the dogmatic method. The essayist is a moral historian rather than a moral philosopher. Thus, not unwittingly, he defined his own genius for rendering that middle, reflective mood of the romantic when he has temporarily retired from the struggle against dogma, has taken his meal and is digesting it.

The modern reader, suspecting the literariness of Hazlitt, recoils from the immense subjects which this discursive romantic and essentially "middle course" man habitually took his ease with. But one must go to Hazlitt for Hazlitt. Those vast subjects, Past and Future, Genius and Common Sense, Thought and Action, the Picturesque and Ideal, the Knowledge of Character, must be thought of as countries through which he is marching and discoursing. He is like the born traveler who feels a tingle of familiarity with a strange land the moment he enters it, however portentous it is; and though Hazlitt may start a moral historian's argument on the slightest excuse, he will at any moment pause on some eminence to digress into quotation or example, and he never loses sight of the fact that these abstractions in which he may be dealing cannot exist without men. You watch him to see how he is faring and all you care about is Hazlitt and not the country. You know he is a man of great common sense, generosity and observation. The soundness and penetration of his literary judgments are the earnests of intellectual integrity and the steadiness of his discrimination. The sound of his voice rising and falling with the clear "familiar style" he had made for himself is a guarantee of his humanity and good faith. V. S. P.

Wood-Block Jacket Design for "Silver Ley," a Novel of Suffolk Farm Life, by Adrian Bell (Dodd Mead).

An Early American Envoy

Francis Dana, by W. P. Cresson. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, the Dial Press. $5.

FRANCIS DANA'S diplomatic mission to the Court of Catherine the Great of Russia, with which Dr. Cresson's biography is principally concerned, was perhaps the most picturesque incident in this Puritan patriot's career, but it certainly was not the most productive. In fact, its results were practically negligible, except that it contributed, along with other factors, toward leading the American Government to take up its traditional stand against engaging in any "entangling alliances" with European states.

Inconceivable as the fact appeared to New World patriots, Catherine was not much interested in the struggle of the British colonies in America to win their independence. She condescended to offer them a commercial treaty in return for a cash payment of $25,000, but a frugal Congress decided that it was not worth the price. Without money to distribute among the Russian courtiers, Dana could make no headway. In the end, it was just as well that no treaty was concluded, for a bond between the new Republic and an Oriental despotism would have been somewhat incongruous. After the colonies had won their independence, there was no longer any object in suing so earnestly for the recognition from Russia which had formerly been so ardently desired.

Dr. Cresson's book has done two things and done them well. First, it has for the first time told the complete life story of one who was on intimate terms with most of the fathers of the Republic, and who held many positions of honor and responsibility both in the national Government and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Second, it has made available numerous hitherto unpublished letters from among the Dana family papers, recently deposited in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. These throw light not only on Dana's own career, and especially upon his intimate relations with John Adams and the young John Quincy Adams, but upon many other figures of the Revolutionary period.

Before accepting the mission as America's first emissary to Russia, Dana had rendered one notable service to his country by acting as mediator between General Washington and Congress, and by preventing a complete and open rupture between the Commander-in-Chief and the Conway Cabal. Dana's tact and fairness in this difficult task doubtless earned him a reputation for qualities which are indispensable in diplomacy, but he was too simple, straightforward and honest a man to make any headway in the maze of corruption and intrigue which surrounded Catherine the Great.

Francis Dana found an opportunity for more enduring service to his country as Chief Justice of Massachusetts, a post which he filled for 14 years. In his native state he found a field of activity more receptive to justice and good government than had been the case in St. Petersburg. The white Russian cloak which he continued to wear in Cambridge made him a striking figure. This was almost the only souvenir which remained of a diplomatic enterprise which eventually appeared so distant in the past as to be almost forgotten. Indeed, it remained largely forgotten until Dr. Cresson chose to recall it so agreeably to present-day readers. Having formerly been himself secretary to the American Embassy in Russia, the author is specially qualified to perform such a ttask.

L. R. M.

Buffalo to Motorcar

The Great Trek, by Owen Cochran Coy. Los Angeles: Powell Publishing Company. $5.

A DEJECTED-LOOKING buffalo in a barred cage, towed through the streets behind a motorcar—this, according to an onlooker, was the sole link with pioneer days seen in a recent covered wagon celebration in a western city. So swiftly are the famous trails of less than a century ago being obliterated by metaled highways that only the printed page can preserve for the future the sights and sounds of those stirring cavalcades, for the creaking of ox-carts and cracking of whips is drowned in the roar of hurtling trucks and buses.

It is this task that Dr. Coy has set himself in "The Great Trek," covering the interwoven history of the various trails leading from the middle West. While usually associated with the gold migration, the Santa Fé and Oregon trails were well-defined routes a quarter of a century before. As early as 1821 the Santa Fé trail was established as the route of that caravan commerce known as the Santa Fé Trade, and ler[illegible]ed by trader and trapper until it reached south to Mexico and west to the Pacific. The Oregon country was at this time held by Great Britain and the United States through a joint treaty, but by 1832 the Oregon trail, originating in the activity of the fur traders, was the scene of a tide of migration that played no small part in establishing this region as American soil.

With the discovery of gold in California, new routes were soon found, in the desire to hasten the journey, and these Dr. Coy has recorded in detail. Much hitherto unpublished material is included and an authentic picture of the everyday happenings of the journey is given through copious extracts from the diaries and journals of these intrepid plainsmen.

Colonial Women of Affairs, by Elizabeth Anthony Dexter (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50), a revised and enlarged edition, calls attention to the author's belief that women in America before the Revolution enjoyed more favorable conditions for self-expression than did women of the early and middle nineteenth century. Certainly the modern American woman's activity in business and the professions is nothing new, even though it differs so widely from the practice of the last century. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries women, without any talk of feminism or parade of publicity, engaged in a large variety of gainful occupations on their own account, and not merely as employees. The author has brought together the results of extensive scrutiny of town and court records, tax lists, wills, diaries and newspapers to show that that in colonial times there was no objection to a married woman's supplementing the family income. This was especially true in the earlier years of the colonies. As prosperity increased "the lady" appeared—a class of women who reflect credit upon their husbands and fathers in exact proportion to their uselessness. "Under pioneer conditions," (to quote Mrs. Dexter) "a lady—using the word in this restricted sense—is as much out of place as a prize Pomeranian would be. Everyone had to row his or her own weight."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Friendly Enemies

WHY, we have been asked, are all the letters we quote adversely critical? . . . And if we get nothing but complaints, why, unless through sheer perversity, continue this infliction upon our readers? . . . For one thing, people write to a newspaper, generally speaking, to make a complaint or to ask a favor . . . Yet we do, to our own surprise, hear from readers more indulgent than those you know of . . . But how quote from them? . . . The only use of a letter, to a columnist, is as a springboard . . . One couldn't take off gracefully from a friendly comment, could one? . . . We have several of these in hand at the moment, but they're of no practical use to us . . . Still, we don't really mind getting them . . . The comments we receive from our colleagues when we suspend the Holiday, as we did last week, are more useful . . . Their amiable speculations as to the reason run from the conjecture that we want to give our readers a holiday, down to the surmise that we have run out of those little dots . . . Well, we've got a new supply of those, you see.

* * *

The arrival of the first of the Modern Library Giants, Tolstoy's "War and Peace," unabridged, places us in a dilemma . . . We have always been a cheer leader for these libraries of reprints, not only because they were inexpensive, but because they were of such convenient size . . . Now, with the laudable aim of including works which previously have been barred by their length, the publishers offer, at an advance of only 5 cents, these Giants . . . But, alas, the Giant runs to quite a book . . . It cannot, like its forerunners, be dropped into a coat pocket . . . The first one has 1146 pages . . . It is of substantial weight . . . Certainly a bargain at $1, and, with its newly designed cover, a worthy addition to a library . . . Yet we cannot help regretting the departure from the old format, which could have been retained by publishing these longer classics in two volumes . . . Everyman's has done that with Rousseau's "Confessions" and Dostoevsky's "The Possessed," to select two of their latest titles . . . But of course that does increase the total cost, doesn't it?

* * *

Probably this dislike of change is a concomitant to the ability to enjoy a book of cartoons by C. Kessler that has just been published by Coward-McCann . . . Let us make up a test for our contemporaries . . . Do you remember when Forbes-Robertson was playing in "Hamlet," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul," and Minnie Maddern Fiske in "Leah Kleschna"; when John Bunny was the leading movie star and the folding top made a stir at the sixth annual automobile show in Madison Square Garden, New York; when Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman" was the book of the month and John Sharp Williams toasted Theodore Roosevelt as "the man who as an author has been grossly overrated by the American people but who as a politician has been grossly underrated by the Democratic party"; when Lillian Russell was singing "On the Boulevard" and John Barrymore was trying to decide whether to be a cartoonist or an actor; when Charles W. Eliot attacked football because of the trickery in its strategy and James Hazen Hyde reached the peak of his social career with his Louis XVI costume ball at Sherry's; when Maude Adams was starring in Barrie's "Peter Pan" and Frederick Stock became conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; when James O'Neill was still playing in "Monte Cristo" and Skat was the fashionable parlor game; when Eva Tanguay sang "I Don't Care" and Dr. Cook was getting ready to climb Mt. McKinley and dash for the North Pole; when "The Marriage of William Ashe" was a best-seller and "The Gentleman from Indiana" a stage hit; when Ellen Terry played the lead in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire" and Rube Waddell struck out nine men in shutting out Chicago? . . . If you do, you will enjoy "Twenty-five Years Ago" as much as we did.

Lyautey the African

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Marshal Lyautey, by André Maurois. Translated by Hamish Miles. London: Lane. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Appleton. $3.50.

ANDRÉ MAUROIS, rather surprisingly, after writing the lives of famous men of the past—Shelley, Byron, Disraeli—now applies his methods to a well-known man of the present. Moreover, like a good journalist, he has seized precisely the moment when his subject is most conspicuous—the year of the French Colonial Exhibition which was organized by Marshal Lyautey. At first sight, therefore, one is tempted to regard this work as a contribution to current literature—the sort of literature that is hasty, facile, ephemeral but above all topical.

Second thoughts are, in this case, better. Certainly most of the names which figure so prominently in the newspapers today will be forgotten a generation hence; or, if they are entitled to a place in history, that place will be a mere mention, honorable or dishonorable, a few lines, a paragraph, a page, at most a chapter; and scarcely ever a volume. It is a risky thing to write of one's contemporaries—to write, that is to say, for other than one's contemporaries, and for anything more than contemporary reward. For the perspective in which we see our contemporaries will strangely change, and books about them will hereafter seem in most cases ludicrous.

Yet André Maurois is probably right. When the captains and the kings depart, when the false glories are sadly faded, it may well be that Lyautey the African will be accepted as one of the greatest men of our age. The maker of modern Morocco performed his job, military and civil, with a rare efficiency. He is to be numbered among the master empire builders. His work will remain, and to it will be indelibly attached his name. And it may be that when the Morocco events, less spectacular than the European events, but greatly influencing those European events, are recalled by future generations, men will still turn to this brilliant portrait by Maurois of Marshal Lyautey.

We are told something of Lyautey's family and early life, his training at Saint-Cyr. It is significant that his first military service was in Algeria. As a young officer he insisted, in an anonymous article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, on the need of passing from sterile criticism to fertile action. The French intellectuals—among whom was Lyautey—placed social duty in the front rank. Lyautey himself, with Royalist inclinations and ideas that have since been deemed reactionary, believed that the army was best fitted to exercise an "active social influence. But he chafed under the inactivity of humdrum army life at home, and he welcomed the opportunity of going out to Indo-China.

Perhaps those days in Indo-China were the true colonial apprenticeship of Lyautey. Afterward he went to Madagascar as a soldier-administrator. When he was asked to put down a rising in Southern Oran (Algeria) he found himself hampered by red tape, and characteristically demanded either his recall or a completely free hand. "I want to have my territory as a whole. I want to have under my orders not only all the military services, but also all the political services, the intelligence officers, everything. I want to have direct telegraphic communication with the Minister of War. I know what the military are like; the Paris variety will jump out of their skins. But if you desire the pacification of Southern Oran this is essential."

His subsequent appointment to the post of Resident-General in Morocco marked the beginning of the application of a definite Moroccan program. It is this part of the story that is most fascinating. Lyautey was not so much a soldier as an organizer. He had his military problems, but he was concerned chiefly with political problems, engineering problems, economic problems. He had found his mission; it was not to destroy but to construct. He built roads, harbors, schools, social centers; even during the World War he promoted an exhibition at Casablanca and a trade fair at Fez.

His acceptance of the portfolio of War Minister, offered him by M. Briand at the end of 1916, was a mistake. The whole episode was unfortunate. Lyautey was uncomfortable among the parliamentary intriguers; decisions were taken over his head; and he was soon obliged to resign. He went back to Morocco, where his real task lay, and he completed its pacification by persuasion, by moral conquest, as much as by force; and he made of it the supreme example of French colonizing skill.

With the Migratory Birds to Africa, by Bengt Berg, translated by F. R. Barton (London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d. net) traces the route of the common crane. As a child, the author used to long to know where all those beautiful birds went in the autumn, after the nesting season in the swamps of Lapland and in the northern parts of Sweden, and through perseverance he was at last enabled to follow them with his camera and relate their passage from Lapland to the White Nile. The White Nile has been discovered to to be the great winter quarters of many of the waders, cranes, storks, and herons, which build during the spring and summer in the northern countries and are driven south by the approach of winter. Mr. F. R. Barton, C. M. G., is to be congratulated upon his translation. The copious illustrations add charm and value to the book.

A Juvenile Prize Winner

Waterless Mountain, by Laura Adams Armer. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.

AS THE essence of the north woods is found in the oozing spruce and dripping turpentine that come in easy flow from the trees, so "Waterless Mountain" expresses the essential qualities of North American Indian life in its present environment. It is the prize winner in the Longmans Juvenile Fiction Contest, 1931.

A child reading this delightful story will absorb, perhaps unconsciously, much of the Indian folk lore and natural history that form the background against which Young Brother and his priestly Uncle move, in an easy, and, for the most part, convincing manner.

The mentality of the Navaho is so closely woven into the deserts, canyons and mountains that are northern Arizona that the line of demarcation is very shadowy. The reader travels with Younger Brother and his companion through the fields of short corn "where lambs are strong and jumpy and the baby cottontails hid under the sagebrush," stays by his side at the Indian ceremonial and rejoices when he does not feel the blows of the yucca leaves.

When the time comes for the boy's first trip to the trading post he is 8 years old and has never seen a white person. He is happy and excited and when the white man who sits on a board supported by four sticks pats his head and calls him "Grandchild," Younger Brother knows that "like the stars, the clouds, the rainbow and the dawn, this man was his friend." Throughout the book one has the impression that the author is trying to be fair to both Indian and white man.

Indian legend is quickly recognized in the most casual conversation. The tale of the Turquoise Woman, who lives in a turquoise house where she waits for her husband, the Sun-Bearer, is unfolded as the young Navaho lad and his Uncle ride about in search of steers.

The book is written in language that is almost poetry. Between the lines are revealed the warmth of the Indian, his integrity, his ability to carry on in the face of seemingly overwhelming circumstances. The Indian woman is shown to have great depth of soul and a gentleness that is akin to the strength of the great mountains that surround her. One cannot read the story without experiencing a sense of illumination as if, for a moment, a veil had been drawn aside and facts all unsuspected had been revealed.

A Century of Journalism: The Sydney Morning Herald and its Record of Australian Life (Sydney: John Fairfax & Sons) is a valuable acquisition to the literature of Australia's brief but eventful history. History and the press—once, it might be said, the same firm—are still closely allied, and none has better opportunities for setting forth the chronicles of a country than the journalist who has looked into his own files. The historical enterprise of the doyen of the Australian press has been amply justified in this remarkably complete and well-written volume. The history of a great newspaper is more or less the history of the people it has served. When the Morning Herald first appeared Australia was virtually an empty continent, with Sydney the only sizable town. The expansion of the colony into a flourishing nation and the growth of Sydney into a city of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants are described with all the thoroughness of a standard work and an interest that is enhanced by a dozen colored plates and numerous other illustrations. The Herald, under the guidance of the famous Fairfax family, can proudly point to its consistent rôle of champion of clean politics, justice and the abolition of the cruelty that in various forms is liable to creep into a newly settled area.

Through Four Generations

The Loving Spirit, by Daphne du Maurier. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IN THE manner if not exactly in the form of the old three-decker novel, Daphne du Maurier has written her first novel. In fact it is a four-decker, for in four "books" Miss du Maurier has traced the fortunes of the Coombe family and the persistence of a singular kind of devotion in some one member of each generation. In most of the cases, it takes the form of an unusually deep attachment between a parent and a child, who have a common love for the sea. There are many Coombes, most of them admirable, a few of them not, but in each generation there is one of a wild, adventurous and single-hearted disposition. Sometimes that disposition is thwarted and distorted, sometimes it is sublimated in worthy deeds, but in every case it is powerful and sets the possessor of it apart from the rest of the family.

The adequate development of this ambitious subject requires a largeness of vision and a mastery of technique hardly to be expected in a young writer coping with her first novel. Miss du Maurier has done well what one would like to see done better. That she has done it so well promises good things in her future work. Where her treatment falls down, it seems, is in the second and third "books," when she is writing of the two men in her series of characters, Joseph and Christopher. Her portrayal of the high-handed, rough, undisciplined Joseph is not wholly convincing; her Christopher is too ineffectual to command interest, though there are delightful passages in the part of the novel devoted to him. Janet, ancestress of all the Coombes, comes out clear and luminous, by far the best of the series in point of workmanship. Young Jennifer, the last of the four, is an honest and intelligent piece of portraiture.

This story of the sea and the sailing-folk of Cornwall was written in a Cornish village, in a house on the harbor within sight and sound of the ocean. Miss du Maurier is daughter of Sir Gerald du Maurier, the actor, and granddaughter of George du Maurier, author of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson."

It does perhaps suggest the work of a novice that Miss du Maurier has prefaced each of the four sections of her novel with a quotation from Emily Brontë, but nothing could be a surer guide to the meaning of the book that those verses, written by one who also possessed "the loving spirit."

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in September)

PERHAPS one of the most outstanding signs of approaching autumn is found in the behavior of starlings at evening. All day long one may see them in twos and threes, their iridescence fading imperceptibly until some sudden hour of winter sun discovers the gleaming green and purple of their springtime plumage already established. But the westering of the sun finds them gathered in some mysterious way, rising and falling in cloudlike flocks. It is a marvel that the birds never collide during these short circling flights, for they keep almost wing to wing, dipping and swooping as if surveying from all possible angles the scenes of their daytime activities before vanishing into spinney or thicket for the night. The fast-baring trees are full of them, the hawthorn hedgerows are vocal with throaty clamorings, broken by the sudden flutelike note of gold, sustained and sweet, which is the starling's peculiar delight. There is a mist of bronze wings in the sunset light; then, in an instant they are gone, secret in the woods, or among the reed beds.

On all sides this tendency of the birds to gather into flocks with the passing of summer is evident. Clouds of sparrows have haunted the stubble fields since mid-August, and families of partridges run on the yellowing grass and over the clay. In most districts the martins gathered a month ago; and the swallows have already headed toward the south, but here and there in a genial season the birds delay, and not until late September are the blue wings seen for the last time in the year. Sometimes, indeed, like some rich aftermath, October brings in belated companies of swallows, come from further north and resting for an hour upon our sunny eaves before they too go out upon the wind.

Across a clearing in the little wood, or between the stubble stalks, the cock pheasant passes, jeweled and noiseless, until our too careless approach sends him, coughing indignantly, to his solitary roost in oak or beech. The soft gray rabbits hold up surprised paws at his inelegant rising as if they cried, "Oh, my!" From the tangle of bushes, greenfinch or jenny wren watches our passing, and the blackbird suspends his bedtime plain-song (for he has a sleepy chant all on one low note) while we go softly on the edge of dark. Down the dim green aisles floats the cry of the little owl.

Late in the month the autumn molt is completed and our winter residents are in song. The robin has two distinct solos; the crisp flutter of heartening notes, familiar alike in rain and shine, and a delicate wraith of his springtime song, sung over swiftly under his breath, as if in memory he saw again the hedgerow nest with its downy treasures where his little family looked out into a leafy screen. The crimson haws are ripened now, and about them the blackbird and thrush give praise. Up and down the sheltered lanes the chaffinch and the hurrying wren sing as they go, while above them the yellowhammer from his hedgetop, or from sheltered warrens above the sea, chants reflectively.

These are lullabies to the winter sleepers. The harvest mouse in her hollow stump listens dreamily to the soft din of birds that crowd the stubble field; the dormouse in the corner of his root-field suns himself for an hour before curling within his grassy nest; the hedgehog rolled in his dry leaf overcoat settles more securely into his chosen ditch. Deep in the greenwood you shall find the badger's "set" with his winter quarters snug beneath it, his door tight shut, only a tiny path worn by his passage with stores to give the clue to his burrow.

Against the wide sky, paling a little now that the summer intensity is over, every bird appears more sharply silhouetted than we have known them in earlier days. The butterfly-like flight of the long-tailed tit rivals the Red Admirals themselves, still dancing under the September sun; and with the gathering of afternoon shadows we hear the soft clamor that heralds "evening full of the linnets' wings." Skylarks are upflung in little companies, following, in common with plovers and finches, jackdaws, wood pigeons and a dozen other species, the urge to band into flocks with the rising of the autumn mists.

Now is the hour to mark differences in flight: the hovering of the goldfinch, the wing angles of the gulls come in from the sea to follow the plough, the sideways cant of dunlin over the marshes, the rhythmic rise and fall of the crow outspread on some wave of air. At no other time will you see so clearly the arrowlike dart of the hedgesparrow, and the swift blue comet of the kingfisher's passage from bank to bank above the limpid stream. Never before has it been so easy to follow the shy withdrawal of the blackcap—not a flight, but a silent slipping with a curious half-backward motion into the shelter of some tracery of unleafing twigs. Above the spot where he vanished, the thrush, wings close folded, head up, sits dreaming in the pale gold light.

This, too, is the time for the first uncovering of the secret nests, empty now and valueless, save perhaps to the little woodmouse who laboriously carries up her argosy of nuts and settles into winter quarters. With the earliest browning of the streamside rushes, the swing-cup of the reedwarbler is revealed, and where the leaves fall from the hedgerow the nest of the whitethroat hangs. Between the rose stems on the warm wall is the deserted nursery, from which, between half-blown buds, the little heads of the fly-catchers peeped. Surely that hole in the tree where the bluetit brought up her babies was never so distinct before! The doors are open. But when some morn of happy spring finds the hawthorn hedge creamed over, a small brown bird will pass us in the lane, an infinitesimal feather in his beak, and with the building of the wren we shall find the doors that stood so wide in winter softly closed about the loving-kindness of the nest. D. T.

Wanderers

What makes us wander? The west wind's call and cry
When frost is on the stubble? The harvest moon
Crowning the hill-road? The diffused noon
Of summer and reaches of unruffled sky?
Sunset? Or sea? Or rivers gliding by
Around the bluffs? Or snow against the face?
Or some dim sense of earth itself in space,
When at the spring the wild geese northward fly?

—WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, in "A Son of Earth."

In Indian Summer

On a day of gold such as this, George Edward wonders if these fleeting hours of Indian summer are not among the most lovely of all the year. However, he is a stanch supporter of each season as it comes, no matter upon what road it finds his vagrant way. And, to those who are possessed of a seeing eye and gypsy feet, the many moods of the year make all roads alluring.

But Indian summer has a vagrant ecstasy that removes it just a little from its sister seasons. Those days when:

A silken curtain veils the skies,
And half conceals from pensive eyes
Bronzing tokens of the fall;
A calmness broods upon the hills,
And summer's parting dream distills
A charm of silence over all.

This particular day of Indian summer dawned as only one of these days can. Contrary to his usual custom, he arose early. He stood at his window that looks to the east and watched a little throng of silver clouds that were quietly waiting for the herald-winds of the morning. Even at that early hour he could tell it was going to be a strong, fair day. The air had just the faintest tang of autumn crispness.

"Well," George Edward said to himself, "do you mean, on a day like this, to spend the morning chasing a little white ball about, hunting doubtful holes? Now," he said, taking himself well in hand, "this is the chance to prove yourself free. What are you going to do about it?"

"Well—er," he said, "I can't very well break up a foursome; after all, I did promise."

"You will never be missed—they can play with three as well as four, and you know it," himself replied decisively; "and you know that little gray road just off the highway, that you've been wanting to explore for ever so long—well, now is your opportunity."

At this crucial moment a motor horn honked insistently outside; three members of the foursome were waiting. Mechanically he picked up his clubs and started for the door. He reached the hall, but there he hesitated.

"Now is your last chance," George Edward whispered to himself. He left the clubs in the hallway and crept out of the back door. In a few minutes he drove up beside the waiting car.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but I just remembered an important engagement. Will you count me out today?"

"An important engagement at this time of the morning? With whom?" they wanted to know.

"Why, with Indian summer," he said, throwing in the clutch.

As he drove away, one of them said: "That just goes to show you can never depend on a writer; they are all"—mercifully the rest was drowned in the roar of George Edward's departing motor.

Yone Noguchi, Hokku Poet

I confess that I secretly desired to become a Hokku poet in my younger days, that is now twenty years ago, and I used to put the Hokku collection of Bashow or Buson with Spencer's Education in the same drawer of my desk. What did Spencer mean, you might wonder, for a boy of sixteen or seventeen? I myself wonder today about it when I look back on it; but it was the younger day of new Japan when even we boys thought to educate others before being educated ourselves (there was Spencer's Education), and we wished to swallow all the Western wisdom and philosophy, Spencer or Darwin or what else, at a gulp.

I used to pass through Shiba Park, famous for the Sleeping Houses of the Feudal Princes and also for the pine forest towering over the mortality and age, towards my school at Mita, whither today I turn my steps again to tell the Japanese students about the English poets born in the golden clime; and I often looked up with irresistible longing of heart, to a little cottage on a hill in this sacred park where Yeiki Kikakudo, the descendant of the famous Hokku poet, Kikaku in poetical lineage, used to live in his seventieth year.

I cannot recollect now exactly how I happened to call on him one night except from my impulse and determination that my meeting with him was thought necessary for my poetical development; it was the night of Meigetsu, the full moon of September, when many wanderers like myself . . . could be seen in the park through the shadows of trees. The little house, I mean that of Master Yeiki, so small that it might be comfortably put in any ordinary-sized Western drawing-room, was silent, with no light lighted; I thought at once that it was the poet's beautiful consideration towards the moon whose heavy light, not being disturbed by any earthly lamp, might thus have full sway.

I met the old poet sitting on the step under the golden shower of the light, when I climbed up to his house; he led me within the house where the shoji doors, all open, welcomed the moon with old-fashioned hospitality. Indeed, that should be the way to treat the celestial guest; when you observe how the Japanese moonlight crawls in with its fairy-like golden steps, you will wonder how humanized it is here. We two, young and old, sat silent, leaving all the talk to the breezes which carried down the moon's autumnal message; the light fell on the hanging at the tokonoma whereon I read the following Hokku poem:

Autumn's full moon:
Lo, the shadows of a pine tree
Upon the mats!

Really it was my first opportunity to observe the full beauty of the light and shadow, more the beauty of the shadow; in fact far more luminous than the light itself, with such a decorativeness, particularly when it stamped the dustless mats as a dragon-shaped, ageless pine tree. I thanked Kikaku, the author of the above lines, for giving me just the point to find the natural beauty, on which my imagination should have play enough. I bowed to the poet Yeiki for goodnight, and thanked him for the most interesting talk, although we had spoken scarcely a word, but I was perfectly tickled in delight as already then the old story of Emerson and Carlyle who had a happy chat in silence was known to me.

When I left him, the moon was quite high, under whose golden blessing all the trees and birds hurried to dream.—From Preface to "Japanese Hokkus," by YONE NOGUCHI.

Phæacia

My door has opened and I turn my head;
I see suddenly the waves upon the sand;
The ball aloft against the blue;
I hear the flow of the sea,
And the murmur of the pine trees,
And the voices of young girls.

Your yellow sandals have crossed my threshold;
You stand a little bent
Like a larch in the breeze:
You are a wind-blown harebell
Against my doorpost.
You are holding folders in your arms;
But I see a sheaf of wild flowers.
Are you Persephone caught in this cave dwelling?
You turn slowly, grace unconscious of itself,
And reach for my letters
In the box on the tall file case.

I know you now Nausicaä.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Glory of the Congo

What language shall do justice to the infinitely superior glories of Congo scenery? How shall we paint the effects of steady, bright sunshine on the lonely, untenanted woods which clothe the gorges and the hillslopes and the lordly mountain-tops, which, with bare heads, tower for five hundred and six hundred feet high to salute the tropic sun? They meet the eye proudly on either bank, and wait tranquilly the advent of the Congo poet who shall sing of the glories of the Congo mountains, and their own unequalled river.

American patriots have invented poetic imagery to extol the beauties of scenery which should perhaps, but do not, belong to the Mississippi. From the Belize to Omaha I have seen nothing to excite in me a poetic madness. What there is of beauty on its shores belongs solely to the industry and enterprise of man and to the spirit of utility pervading it. . . .

I had better confine myself to sober description of it. It never struck me that I ought to be enthusiastic about the towering ridges that rise in stately majesty above the broad brown flood, or to paint the dark-green foliage of the guaiacum, or to point out how it contrasts with the tender green leafage of the bombax, or floss-wood, and the silver-grey stem resembling a marble column amid the wealth of leafy verdure which it overtops; or that I ought to dwell upon the petty details of a jungly grove, to point out the difference between the tender green of the climbing calamus, and the darker green of the bending feathery frond of the elais, and to show how there are colours in a tropic forest, from the crimson glories of the travellers' tree, to the yellow blossoms of the acacia: that deep shadows and bright lights are here as elsewhere. And that when the sun is slowly setting, the watching of the rosy light diffused over the lengthy slope of the hills on the left side of the river,—now narrowing, ever narrowing—chased by the shadows of the right side, which are rising in fantastic lines, fast after the retreating light, until it is seen for an instant tipping the very crown of the tallest hill, and the shadows grow deeper and deeper, and darkness. . . . has fallen upon us.—HENRY M. STANLEY, in "The Congo and the Founding of Its Free State."

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Repair Gang. From a Painting by Tunis Ponsen

NOW and again a striking picture will owe its inspiration to the most inconsequent happening, as is abundantly evidenced in the accompanying reproduction of a painting by the Chicago artist, Tunis Ponsen. Mr. Ponsen occupies the third floor studio of a house in an old residential section of the city, and one day he strolled idly to a window which overlooked the street below, dotted over with the stolid figures of a gang of workmen engaged upon tearing up the pavement. To an artist this sufficed. Mr. Ponsen had his picture—a canvas which is fine in its color, which manifests the simplification of form, the elimination of detail, pattern and violent perspective which is characteristic of the present-day style in painting.

In artist's parlance, Mr. Ponsen has been styled "an intellectual modern," though he himself vehemently denies all claims to modernism. Frankly he protests that he builds only as he sees, regardless of theories. The artist is Dutch by birth, having studied both in his native land and in Chicago, in which city his talent was discovered by the Curator of the Art Museum. Mr. Ponsen loves old things—old boats, old houses, old wharves—in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in Maine, or in Holland—wherever he happens to be painting. But it it safe to assume that "Repair Gang" is one of the most fascinating of his recent paintings—at the same time distinguished and amusing, because of the point of view from which it was taken.

Der Regenbogen der Verheissung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

GRAUE Wolken hingen nach dem Gewitter noch über den schäumenden Wellen der sonst so ruhigen und friedlichen Bucht. Vom Ufer aus beobachtete jemand die wechselnden Erscheinungen, die ein finsteres und stürmisches menschliches Erlebnis zu verbildlichen schienen. Plötzlich erschien ein prächtiger, vollendeter Regenbogen in den Wolken und nach einigen Minuten noch einer, so daß sich das seltene Bild eines doppelten Regenbogens bot.

Der Beobachter war ein aufrichtiger Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der in jenem Augenblick anscheinend nichts so sehr brauchte als Ermutigung und Hoffnung. Der Regenbogen gewann bei längerem Betrachten die tiefere Bedeutung, wie sie im 1. Buch Mose dargelegt ist, wo wir lesen, daß, nachdem Noah mit seiner Familie und seiner ganzen Habe die Arche verlassen hatte, für die Zukunft Schutz und Führung mit den Worten verheißen wurde: „Meinen Bogen habe ich gesetzt in die Wolken; der soll das Zeichen sein des Bundes zwischen mir und der Erde".

Wie im Buch der Offenbarung berichtet, sah Johannes in einem Gesicht den sinnbildlichen Regenbogen. Wir lesen: „Und ich sah einen andern starken Engel vom Himmel herabkommen; der war mit einer Wolke bekleidet, und ein Regenbogen auf seinem Haupt". Wir alle können aus der Bedeutung des Regenbogens eine Lehre ziehen und brauchen dazu nicht zu warten, bis ein materieller Regenbogen in den materiellen Wolken erscheint, sondern wir können wie Johannes uns den klaren Blick bewahren. Dann werden wir seine wahre Bedeutung und Verheißung erkennen und verwirklichen. Der Regenbogen in den Wolken sollte uns nachdrücklich an die vielen, vielen Verheißungen in der Bibel erinnern, welche treue Nachfolger des Christus, der Wahrheit, jetzt täglich beanspruchen und verwirklichen.

Bei den heutigen unerwarteten und manchmal quälenden Ereignissen in der Geschäftswelt und in menschlichen Angelegenheiten suchen viele nach Erleuchtung, um einen Grund zur Hoffnung und einen stärkeren Glauben an das Gute zu finden. Durch richtiges Verstehen der von Mary Baker Eddy im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" geoffenbarten Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die die Worte und Werke Christi Jesu für die Welt anwendbar machen, finden viele den wirklichen Grund zur Hoffnung und können ihre Probleme einschließlich Krankheit und Sünde lösen. Sie lösen widerwärtige und peinliche Lagen in Eintracht, Frieden und Fülle an allem Guten auf.

Gottes Verheißungen sind gewiß, und sie gehen in Erfüllung. Z. B. die Verheißung: „So ihr in mir bleibet und meine Worte in euch bleiben, werdet ihr bitten, was ihr wollt, und es wird euch widerfahren", ist voll lebendiger, wirksamer Wahrheit und gibt denen, die sie verstehen, Trost und Überzeugung. Doch allzuoft bitten wir vielleicht um Segnungen, ohne unsern Teil des Bundes erfüllt zu haben; haben wir aber unsern Teil erfüllt, so gehen die Verheißungen vollständig in Erfüllung. Verwirklichen wir die Verheißungen in unserem tatsächlichen Erleben nicht, dann tut uns vielleicht mehr Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen und sorgfältigeres Befolgen der Lehren Jesu not. Dies fällt keinem schwer, der ehrlich und aufrichtig ist.

Jemand, der vor kurzem begann, sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befassen, suchte Arbeit. Er war in seinem Beruf erfahren und tüchtig; aber er war bereit, jede sich ihm bietende Arbeit zu tun. Eines Tages hieß ihn ein Arbeitgeber, an den er sich gewandt hatte, am Tage darauf wieder kommen, um bei ihm zu arbeiten. Er sagte, er werde einen andern Mann entlassen, um ihm den Platz geben zu können. Der Bewerber ging nach Hause; er war aber nicht glücklich. Aus den Lehren Jesu hatte er gelernt, daß es keinen Segen bringt, wenn man jemand um den nötigen Bedarf bringt. Noch am gleichen Tage ging er zurück, um dem Arbeitgeber mitzuteilen, daß er einem andern die Arbeit nicht wegnehmen könne, er werde sich anderweitig umsehen. Dann ging er seines Weges, froh, daß für eines andern Bedürfnisse noch gesorgt war. Am nächsten Tage erhielt er ein Telegramm, worin ihm Arbeit in seinem Berufe angeboten wurde. Er freute sich über sein uneigennütziges Handeln am Tage vorher, wodurch er die passendere und einträglichere Arbeit annehmen konnte. Er hatte die christlichen Lehren befolgt, und infolgedessen war die Verheißung in Erfüllung gegangen.

Mögen die Wolken auch noch so finster sein, der Regenbogen der Verheißung ist immer bei uns. Manchmal sehen wir den Regenbogen in den Wolken nicht, weil wir nicht aufschauen. Solange wir nur auf die Erde und ihre Probleme sehen, können die Verheißungen, der himmlische Bund, verborgen scheinen. Mit neuem Mut und neuer Hoffnung können wir über die ermutigenden Worte in dem Gedicht „Liebe" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 388; Gedichte, S. 7) von Mrs. Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, nachdenken:

"Es war der Liebe Finger, der sichtbar
Den Bogen der Verheißung in die Wolke zog".

The Cherub in Art

In the ninth and eighth centuries B. C. an important dynastic art was produced in Assyria where huge palaces were built. The vaulted roof, unknown to the Egyptians, appeared in these palaces; but whether the Assyrians or the Persians in the adjacent regions invented it is not established.

In Assyrian art we find the power of the king symbolized by a winged bull with a man's head—an equivalent of the Egyptian sphinx. In the Assyrian language a figure of this kind was called a Cherub and in Hebrew literature the word Cherubim—("im" is the Hebrew plural)—was used to denote winged figures of various kinds. . . . There were Cherubim in the Tabernacle, and Hiram of Tyre, the most noted metal-worker of his age, designed Cherubim for King Solomon's Temple. The form of these Cherubim was sometimes based, it would seem from the texts, on the Assyrian Cherub and sometimes on the Egyptian beast-headed figures to which wings were added—the Cherubin described in Ezekiel's Vision, for example, have the heads of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle. Later the terrifying Assyro-Egyptian-Hebrew winged man-beast becomes the Greek "Nike" or "Victory," later still the Christian winged man or Angel, and finally it becomes the little naked child with butterfly wings that we now call a "cherub."

The Assyrians appear to have invented the carved narrative frieze; and the interiors of their palaces were decorated with such friezes narrating the king's exploits in war and in the chase.—R. H. WILENSKI, in "A Miniature History of Art."

The Rainbow of Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAD been storming. The clouds still hung in gray suspense over the choppy waters of the usually calm and peaceful bay. One standing on the shore watched the changing phenomena which seemed to typify a dark and stormy human experience. Suddenly, there appeared in glorious beauty upon the clouds a perfect rainbow, and, a few minutes later, another, presenting the unusual sight of a double rainbow.

The watcher was an earnest student of Christian Science, and at the moment his greatest need seemed to be for encouragement and hope. As he gazed upon the rainbow, its significance, as set forth in the book of Genesis, was emphasized; for we read that after Noah and his family and their possessions had gone forth from the ark the promise of future protection and guidance was given in the words, "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."

In his vision, recorded in the book of Revelation, John beheld the symbolic rainbow. We read, "And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head." We may all learn a lesson from the significance of the rainbow, and, to this end, we need not wait for a material rainbow to appear in the material cloud, but may keep our vision clear, as did John, and then we shall know and realize its true meaning and promise. The rainbow in the cloud should definitely remind us of those many, many promises with which the Scriptures are filled, and which faithful followers of the Christ, Truth, are now and daily claiming and realizing.

In these days of unexpected and sometimes distressing happenings in the world of commerce and of human affairs, many are searching for inspiration to go forward for a reason of hope, and for a stronger faith in good. And through the correct understanding of the teachings of Christian Science, as revealed in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which make practical to the world the words and works of Christ Jesus, many are finding the real reason of hope, and are able to solve their problems, including sickness and sin. They are resolving discordant and fearsome situations into harmony, peace, and an abundance of all good things.

God's promises are sure, and they are being kept. For instance, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you," expresses a promise that is full of the vital, active truth which brings comfort and conviction to those who understand it. Too frequently, however, we may ask for blessings without having fulfilled our part of the covenant; but when we have done our part, the promises are completely fulfilled. If we are not realizing the promises in our actual experience, then, perhaps, we need more love for God and man, and more careful obedience to the teachings of Jesus. This is not difficult for anyone who is honest and in earnest.

One who had recently begun the study of Christian Science was seeking work. He was experienced and competent in his profession, but had become willing to do any work he could find. One day an employer to whom he had applied instructed him to return the next day prepared to go to work, saying that he would discharge another man in order to give the place to the applicant. The latter went home, but he was not happy. Through the teachings of Jesus he had learned that one could not be blessed by depriving another of his needed supply. Later, the same day, he returned to tell the employer he could not accept another man's job, and he would look elsewhere. Then he proceeded on his way, happy in the thought that another's needs were still provided for. The next day a telegram came offering him work in his own profession, and he was happy because of the disinterested action he had taken the day before, which left him free to accept the more suitable and more remunerative work. He had been obedient to Christian teachings, and therefore the promise was realized.

No matter how dark the clouds may be, the rainbow of promise is always with us. Sometimes we do not see the rainbow on the clouds because we are not looking up. While we confine our gaze to earth and its problems, the promises, the heavenly covenant, may seem obscure. With renewed courage and hope we may ponder the encouraging words from the poem "Love" written by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 388; Poems, p. 7):

"'Twas Love whose finger traced aloud
A bow of promise on the cloud."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Mrs. Farrinder at the Lecture

She was a copious, handsome woman, in whom angularity had been corrected by the air of success; she had a rustling dress (it was evident what *she* thought about taste), abundant hair of a glossy blackness, a pair of folded arms, the expression of which seemed to say that rest, in such a career as hers, was as sweet as it was brief, and a terrible regularity of feature. I apply that adjective to her fine placid mask because she seemed to face you with a question of which the answer was foreordained, to ask you how a countenance could fail to be noble of which the measurements were so correct.

You could contest neither the measurements, nor the nobleness, and had to feel that Mrs. Farrinder imposed herself. There was a lithographic smoothness about her, and a mixture of the American matron and the public character. There was something public in her eye, which was large, cold, and quiet; it had acquired a sort of exposed reticence from the habit of looking down from a lecture desk, over a sea of heads, while its distinguished owner was eulogized by a leading citizen. Mrs. Farrinder, at almost any time, had the air of being introduced by a few remarks. She talked with great slowness and distinctness, and evidently a high sense of responsibility; she pronounced every syllable of every word and insisted on being explicit. If, in conversation with her, you attempted to take anything for granted, or to jump two or three steps at a time, she paused, looking at you with a cold patience, as if she knew that trick, and then went on at her own measured pace. She lectured on temperance and the rights of women. . . .

"There is that pretty young lady going over to speak to Mrs. Farrinder. She's going to beg her for a speech—Mrs. Farrinder can't resist that."

"Well, then, I'll just trickle out before she begins. Goodnight, sir," said Doctor France. . . .

"Goodnight, Doctor," he replied. "You haven't told me, after all, your opinion of the capacity of the ladies."

"Capacity for what?" said Doctor France. "They've got a capacity for making people waste time. All I know is that I don't want any one to tell *me* what a lady can do!" And she edged away from him softly. . . . and presently he saw her reach the door, which, with the arrival of the later comers, had remained open. She stood there an instant, turning over the whole assembly a glance like the flash of a watchman's bull's-eye, and then quickly passed out. Ransom could see that she was impatient of the general question and bored with being reminded, even for the sake of her rights, that she was a woman—a detail that she was in the habit of forgetting, having as many rights as she had time for.—FROM "The Bostonians," by HENRY JAMES.

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HEAVY SALES OF STOCKS IN SHORT PERIOD

Losses of One to Four Points Recorded for Active Issues

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Securities markets flopped again today, but the fall in stocks was broken by extensive bear repurchases, and losses were less severe than yesterday's.

Pressure against sterling exchange and British bonds was again unsettling. Speculators were anxious to sell sterling short, but were discouraged by leading banks. Much of the slump in London securities and in sterling exchange was attributed to financial unsettlement in Amsterdam, and the selling by the Dutch of the British securities.

Domestic affairs failed to account for the large-scale selling in New York, and brokers were inclined to regard much of it as due to sheer folly. Furthermore, there was again active selling in this market from abroad. Stock sales for the two-hour session were well over 2,000,000 shares.

From the steel trade it was reported that output in the Youngstown area next week will be around 39 per cent of capacity, but there had been little hope that the recent sudden bulge to 41 per cent would be fully maintained.

The stock market showed signs of rallying for a time in the first hour, but selling appeared in large volume toward the close, and the new high speed ticker did not print the final transaction until 12 minutes after the close.

Telephone Is Weak

American Telephone was again a weak spot, dropping 6 points, and closing within less than a point of its low. Rails held up fairly well, and such issues as New York Central, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific finished about unchanged. New Haven, however, lost nearly 3 and Southern Pacific lost 1¼. Norfolk & Western, in which the market is rather thin, lost 7 points.

Eastman and Woolworth lost about 4 points, and issues off 2 points or so included U. S. Steel, National Biscuit, North American, Corn Products, American Can and others. Royal Dutch was adversely influenced by unsettlement in Amsterdam, and lost 2 points.

Sterling cables sank to a new bottom for recent weeks at $4.84¾, off 1 cent from yesterday, and nearly 2 cents below gold parity. A recovery to $4.85 occurred later. Wall Street is still refraining from taking advantage of the profits offered in importing gold, and the chief uneasiness is over gold losses from London to Holland. Much uncertainty is felt in some quarters over London's ability to maintain the present gold standard. This evidently accounts for the urge to sell sterling exchange short. Some speculative offerings under $4.75 were reported. This uncertainty is presumably attributable in large part to recent statements of certain London economists.

The Canadian dollar was again severely depressed, dropping to 97½ cents, contrasted with a closing level of 98 5-16 yesterday. This was a new low since November, 1929, when it touched 97 cents. The Canadian banks are apparently now contriving to prevent losses of gold as they have at such times in the past.

In commodities, cotton again recorded new lows for the season, futures finished 65 to 80 cents a bale lower.

British Bonds Weak

Weakness in United Kingdom 5½s of 1937, which broke below par to the lowest level since 1924 in very active trading, overshadowed other developments in the bond market today. The volume was larger than usual for the short session, although most sections of the list resumed their downward trend.

The British issue opened at 103, and then broke sharply to below par, touching 98½. This figure compared with its record low of 98¾ reached Jan. 17, 1924, and a high of 107 registered Nov. 25, 1924. Selling, which was a continuation of the movement that developed in yesterday's session, was said to reflect the British financial situation and the weakness in sterling.

Some other previously stable foreign issues appear to be affected by the decline in the British bonds, notably Belgium 7s of 1956, which reacted several points, and Polish 7s off 7. German loans were fairly active, but yielded only small fractions. South Americans were weak.

Only a small section of the railroad list received more than nominal attention and carrier loans moved uncertainly with wide fluctuations, on the down side, confined to a few issues such as "Nickel Plate" 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s,

American Telephone debenture 5s were an active issue of the utility group and yielded a large fraction. Industrials were dull and lower. U. S. Governments were inactive.

DECLINE LOSES MOMENTUM

A forecast of business conditions in New England for the last three months of this year is comprised in reports of commodity committee chairmen to the New England Shippers' Advisory Board at its meeting in New London, Conn., indicating a decrease of 4.9 per cent in loadings of 29 commodities compared with the final quarter of 1930. This compares with a decrease of 11 per cent from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, pointing, in the opinion of the commodity committee chairman, to a slowing down in the rate of business decline.

WOOL TOPS FUTURES STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The wool tops futures market held steady during the past week. Trading prices ranged from a low of 69 cents for the July delivery to a high of 71.30 for the January delivery. Trading interest was in the more distant months, with September to December contracts very quiet.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR ORDER

The Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company has been awarded a contract for 15 electric elevators and equipment for the new 10-story United States Parcel Post Building in New York. The contract is worth $248,735.

PHELPS DODGE CO.

Phelps Dodge Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list 2,605,065 additional shares of capital stock to provide for acquisition of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept 19 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56. De Beers was 2¼. Rand Mines 2⅜. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three-month bills were 4⅝@½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
14¼	2¼	Abitibi Pow & P		800	3½	3½	3½	-¼
45	10¼	Abitibi pf		1200	19½	18½	18½	-1½
106½	100	Ahlberg Bear & B pf		10	102	102	102	
23½	9¼	Adams Express		1000	9¾	9¼	9¼	-¼
93	80¼	Adams Exp pf		20	80½	80½	80½	-1¾
33½	22¼	Adams Millis		300	23½	23	23	-½
32½	12¾	Addressograph	1.40	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	-½
11⅜	8	Advance Rumely		400	9	8	8	
109¾	69½	Air Reduction	3	1300	71	69½	69½	-½
10¾	2¼	Airway Elec App		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30¼	7	Alaska-Juneau	.40	300	10¾	10¼	10¼	-½
13¾	7½	Allegheny Corp		900	8	7½	7¾	
80¼	11	Allegh pf ww xix		200	11	11	11	-1¼
65	10	Allegh pf ww xxi		100	10	10	10	
182¾	90¾	Allied Chem	8	1100	94½	91¾	92	-1½
126	121½	Allied Chem pf		400	122½	122	122	
42¾	17½	Allis Chalmers	2	1400	17½	17½	17½	-1¾
23	15¾	Amerada		100	15½	15½	15½	-½
29	10	Am Ar Ch C pf		100	10	10	10	
39¾	7¾	Am Ag Ch Del		300	8¾	7¾	7¾	-¾
62¾	21	Am Bank Note	1	100	21½	21½	21½	-2¼
17½	7	Am Beet Sug pf		100	7	7	7	
38	25½	Am Brake S&F	2.40	400	25½	25½	25½	-1½
129¾	80¾	Am Can	5	11300	83	80¾	80¾	-2¼
152½	140	Am Can pf	7	1400	140½	140	140½	-1½
38¾	9¾	Am Car & Fdry	1	1200	10¾	9¾	10¼	-½
66	40	Am Car & F pf	4	400	43	42	42	-2
43¾	7½	Am Chain	2	300	8¼	7½	8	
88	58	Am Chain pf	7	400	59	58	58	-1
48¾	37¼	Am Chicle	3	400	37¾	37¼	37¼	-1
21¾	7	Am Colortype	.80	100	7	7	7	
14½	5¾	Am Com Alcohol		400	7	6¾	6¾	-¾
16	5½	Am Encaustic T		200	5½	5½	5½	
33½	12¾	Am European		300	12¾	12¾	13¾	+1¼
51¾	16¼	Am & For Pow		1500	16¼	15¾	15¾	-¾
100	64	Am & For Pow ?	7	400	65	64	64½	-½
79½	38½	Am & For Pw 2pf		500	39	38½	39	
10⅜	5¾	Am Hawaiian	1	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30	10½	Am Hide & L pf		400	17	16¾	16¾	-½
31½	13½	Am Ice	3	600	14½	13½	13½	-1¼
77¾	57⅞	Am Ice pf	6	300	58¼	58½	58¾	
26	8¼	Am International		700	9¾	8¼	8¾	-⅝
1½	⅝	Am La France		400	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30¾	10⅝	Am Locomotive	1	100	11⅜	11¼	11¾	-½
84⅜	66	Am Loco pf	7	100	66	66	66	
25¾	6	Am Metal		700	6¼	6	6¼	
39⅞	5	Am Nat Gas pf		100	6	6	6	-1¼
57½	45	Am News	3	110	45½	45	45	
64⅞	21⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	500	22⅞	21½	21½	-3¾
102	77½	Am P&L 6% pf	6	400	77¾	77½	77¾	-1¼
21½	8½	Am Radiator	.80	3800	9	8¾	8¾	-⅝
150	129	Am Radiator pf	7	10	129	129	129	
12⅜	3¼	Am Republics		300	3½	3¼	3¼	
37⅜	15⅛	Am Rolling Mill		300	16¼	15¾	16	-⅛
66	35	Am Safety Razor	.5	400	37½	35	37½	+1¼
1⅝	⅜	Am Ship & Com		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
58½	22	Am Smelt & Ref	2	500	23⅞	22½	23½	-2¾
138½	110	Am Smelt & R pf	7	100	106	106	106	-10
2	½	Am Solvents & C		500	½	½	½	
11½	1	Am Solvents pf		400	1½	1½	1½	-¼
31¼	9¾	Am Steel Fdries	1	500	10⅛	9¾	9¾	-½
48¼	37	AmStores	2½	600	40¼	39½	39½	-1
60	42	Am Sugar Ref	5	300	47½	47¼	47¼	-1
108½	96	Am Sug Ref pf	7	100	100¼	100½	100½	
201¾	140¼	Am Tel & Tel	9	9000	145	140¼	140⅞	-4¼
80¾	35⅞	Am Wat W&E	3	400	37	35⅞	36¼	-1
79	34	Am WWksEct	3	300	34	34	34	
11⅞	5½	Am Woolen		300	6¼	6½	6⅝	-⅛
40	20⅝	Am Woolen pf		1200	30½	29½	29½	-3¾
8¾	3	Am Zinc Lead & S		200	3½	3⅜	3½	-⅛
47¼	17¼	Anaconda Cop	1½	1000	17¾	17¼	17¼	-1¼
18	8¼	Archer Daniels		100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	-⅛
72	32	Armour Del pf	7	400	34	33¼	33¼	-3
4½	1⅜	Armour Ill A		11400	1½	1¾	1¾	-⅛
2⅞	¾	Armour Ill B		600	¾	¾	¾	
47	9¼	Armour Ill pf		100	9¼	8¾	9¼	-1¼
9	3¾	Arnold Constable		100	6¾	6¾	6¾	-1¼
28⅞	5¾	Asso Apparel Ind		400	7	6½	6¾	-¼
29⅝	14	Asso Dry Goods	2½	400	15½	14	14	-1½
203⅞	108	Atchison T &SF	10	1300	110	108	108	-1¾
108¼	96½	Atchison pf	5	400	97	96½	97	-1
203⅝	113¼	Atl Refining	1.40	400	13	13¾	13¾	-⅛
54	30	Atlas Powder	4	100	31½	31½	31½	
99⅞	82½	Atlas Powder pf	6	20	82½	82½	82½	
295½	101½	Auburn Auto	44	200	120	115¾	119	-117
2½	1	Auto Sales		100	1¾	1¾	1¾	-⅛
6¼	3	Aviation Corp Del		1900	3½	3¼	3¼	-3⅜

—B—

27⅞	8½	Baldwin Loco		400	8½	8¼	8¼	-⅝
104¾	54½	Baldwin Loco pf	7	20	54½	54½	54½	
87⅞	32⅞	Balt & Ohio	5	500	33½	32⅞	33¼	-1½
80½	05	Balt & Ohio pf		400	50	50	50	-5½
114½	99¾	Bangor & Ar pf	7	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	-1¾
14½	5¾	Barnsdall A		400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-½
81	50¼	Beatrice Cream	4	200	53	50	50	-5½
12⅛	1¾	Belding Hem		100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-6
25½	14⅞	Bendix Aviation	1	2300	18⅜	17½	17½	-1⅝
46¼	31¼	Best & Co	2	400	33	32	32½	-2½
70⅜	32⅝	Bethlehem Steel	5	500	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	-3⅜
123½	96	Beth Steel pf	7	400	97¾	96½	97	-9½
82½	62	Blumenthal pf		30	78¼	78¼	78¼	
43	20¾	Bohn Alum & Br	1½	200	26¾	24¾	24¾	-2½
3	½	Booth Fisheries		100	½	½	½	
76½	47	Borden	3	1500	48½	47	47	-4⅜
30¾	14	Borg Warner	1	300	14½	14	14	-1¾
22¾	8¼	Briggs Mfg	1½	1300	9⅝	9	9⅜	-⅞
24½	19	Briggs & Strat		400	19½	12	12	-6
49¾	46½	Brooklyn Man T	4	100	46½	46½	46⅝	-1½
94¼	84	Brooklyn M T pf		400	85¼	84	84	-8¾
64¾	51¾	Brooklyn Q pf	5	100	57	57	57	
129⅜	97	Brooklyn Un Gas		400	99⅜	97	97	-99¼
43½	32¾	Brown Shoe	3	400	39½	39¼	39¼	-40
15	5	Brunswick Balke		400	5½	5	5	
20⅞	5¼	Bucyrus Erie		100	6	5¼	5½	-5¼
34⅞	8¼	Bucyrus E cv pf		200	8½	8¼	8½	-9¼
13	5½	Budd Wheel		400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	-5⅝
23	5¼	Bullard		200	6¼	6¼	6¾	
15⅞	6	Bulova Watch	.80	400	7¼	6	7	-7½
32¼	19½	Burroughs Add		2400	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	-20¼
31	17	Bush Terminal	2½	400	18½	18	18	-18¾
23¼	1⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc		100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-1⅝
13¾	3	Butte & Superior		400	3⅜	3	3	-3
20¼	7½	Butterick		500	7½	7½	7½	-8
69¾	18⅝	Byers		1100	21¾	18¾	18¾	-22½

—C—

53	19	Calif Packing	2	800	19½	19	19¼	-19⅞
1¾	½	Callahan Z & I		100	¾	½	½	-½
16⅝	9⅜	Campbell W&C	1	400	9½	9⅜	9½	-10
43⅜	23½	Calumet & Ariz		400	28½	28	28	-28¾
11⅜	4⅞	Calumet & Hecla		700	5	4¾	4¾	-5
45	22¾	Canada Dry	3	500	23½	22¾	23	-23¾
45⅝	16⅜	Canadian Pacific	1¼	2500	16⅝	16½	16½	-17
25	17¾	Cannon Mills	1.60	400	20¼	20½	20¼	-20⅞
16	9½	Capital Admin		500	12	11½	11½	-12
36⅞	29	Capital Admin pf	3	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
131½	43⅛	Case Threshg		2000	65⅜	43⅛	43⅝	-44¼
116	53	Case Threshg pf	7	200	60	58	60	-58
52½	15½	Caterpillar Trac		400	17	15½	17	-15¾
16	5	Celanese Corp		100	5	5	5	
37¾	14	Celotex Co pf		20	18½	18½	18½	-18½
8¼	2½	Century Ribbon		400	5	4¾	4¾	-5
90	50	Century Ribpf		130	76	76	76	-70
30¼	11⅜	Cerro de Pasco	1	700	12	11⅜	11⅜	-12½
7¼	2¼	Certain-Teed		100	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	4½	Checker Cab Mfg		100	5	4½	5	-4¾
46½	27	2½Ches & Ohio		1300	27⅜	27	27½	-27⅝
7⅞	3¼	Chi & Gt West		400	3¼	3¼	4½	
27¾	15¾	Chi & Gt W pf		400	17⅜	16½	16½	-17⅛
8⅞	3	Chi Mil & StP		500	3⅛	3	3	-3½
15⅜	4¾	Chi Mil & StP pf		400	5	4⅞	5	-5
45½	16	Chi & N'western		300	16	16	16	-17
15⅛	6½	Chi Pneu Tool		100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35	15½	Chi Pneu T pf		100	18	18	18	
65½	20	Chi Rock Isl & P		1400	29½	24½	25½	-24⅞
23	16¾	Chi Yellow Cab	3	10	16¾	16¾	16⅜	
10	1	Chickasha CoO		300	10¼	10¼	10¼	
133¾	14	Childs Company		3900	14	14	14	-14⅜
25¾	2½	Chrysler	1.60	21700	16⅜	15¾	15⅝	-16½
37¾	28	3.60	City Ice & Fuel		700	29½	28	29½	-30
90	70	6½	City Ice & F pf		170	76	70¼	70¼	-72
4	1		City Stores		300	1¾	1½	1½	-1¾
25	8		City Stores A		150	8½	8	8	
80½	71	3½	Cleve & Pitts		80	71	71	71	-71
34½	19⅝	3	Cluett Peabody		200	19	19	19	
170	128½	7.50	Coca Cola		9700	130	128¼	128½	-129¾
50½	36	2½	Colgate-Palm-P		400	37½	36	36	-37
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf		400	102	101¾	101¾	-102
17½	9		Collins & Aikman		700	10¼	10¼	10¼	-11
95	71	7	Collins & A pf		100	93	93	93	-93
10¼	7½		Colonial Bea Oil		100	9	9	9	
32¼	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir		400	10	10	10	-10½
50¼	20	4	Colo & So 2 pf		90	30	30	30	
45⅝	20⅝	2	Columbia Gas		12700	21¾	21½	21½	-22½
109½	95	6	Columbian G pf A		400	97	95	95	-97⅜
111⅝	51	5	Columbian Carb		1700	52¾	51	51	-52¾
16⅝	4½	.50	Columbia Graph		2100	5	4½	4½	-5
23¼	12¼	1.60	Comm Cred		2100	12⅝	12	12	-12¾
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf		10	88	88	88	-88
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred 2		300	31½	31½	31½	-32
25½	21	2	Comm Cred pf B		20	24	24	24	-24¾
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr		400	20½	20	20	-21
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents		11200	12½	11⅝	11⅝	-13⅛
9¼	9¼		Comm Solvents pf		100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21	6	.40	Comwith & So		11900	6½	6	6	-6⅝
100⅜	84½	6	Comwith & S 6pf		500	85¾	84½	84½	-88
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn		400	11⅜	11	11	-11¾
18	3¾		Consol Film Ind		700	5¼	4⅝	5	-5
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film 1 pf		700	12½	11¼	11¾	-12⅝
109⅝	76¼		Consol Gas		301400	79⅝	76¼	76¼	-79⅝
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf		400	104	103¾	103⅝	-103¾
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries		200	11¾	11	11½	-11¾
41⅛	23	6	Consol Ryn Cu pf		100	23	23	23	
1¾	⅞		Consol Textile		100	½	½	½	-½
3	1		Container B		100	1	1	1	
30	6½		Cont Baking A		1900	7	6¾	6¾	-7
9¾	1½		Cont Baking B		17700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-1¾
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf		400	49	49	49	-48
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can		2900	43	41½	42¼	-43⅜
16⅞	5¾		Cont Dia Fibre		700	5¾	5¾	5¾	-6
51⅞	28½	2.40	Cont Insurance		900	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	-29½
6½	1¼		Cont Motors		100	1½	1¼	1	-1¼
12	5		Cont Oil		10700	6¾	6¼	6¾	-6⅞
12	2¼		Cont Shares		1400	2¾	2¾	2¾	-2⅞
88⅝	47⅜	3	Corn Products		12700	50	47¼	48⅝	-50⅜
153½	143⅜	7	Corn Prod pf		50	145½	143⅜	143⅝	-145½
18	4⅝		Coty		400	5	4⅝	5	-5
34½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat		200	33	23	23	-4
8¾	4		Crosley Radio		500	4¾	4¾	4¾	-4
8¾	2		Crown Zellerbach		200	3¼	3¼	3¼	-3½
106	79	7	Crucible Steel pf		100	80	79	79	
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel		400	34½	33¾	33⅝	-36½
5⅞	3		Cuba Co		100	3	3	3	
5¾	2¼		Cuban Am Sug		400	2⅝	2½	2½	-2⅞
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr		100	¾	¾	¾	
1½	⅛		Cuban Dom S		400	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing		300	36¾	36¼	36⅛	-37
100	82½	4	Curtis Publishing		200	83⅜	83¼	83⅛	-84
109	100	7	Curtis Pub pf		100	100	100	100	-101
5⅞	1⅞		Curtis-Wright		3900	2⅜	1⅞	2	-2⅛
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A		1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	-3¼
112	100	7	Cushman 7%		60	103	100	100	-103

—D—

23	6⅛		Davison Chem		400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	-6⅛
12½	2		Debenhams		100	2	2	2	
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf		300	15¾	15	15	
157¼	96	9	Del & Hudson		1700	100	96¾	100	-99½
102	30¼	4	Del Lack & W		3100	30⅝	30¼	30¼	-30⅞
45¾	10⅞		Denver R G pf		100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-12
195	140¼	8	DetroitEdison		400	143	140¼	140¼	-143
23	15¾	1	Diamond Match		1400	16	15¾	15½	-16⅜
28½	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf		400	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	-26⅝
13¾	6¾	1	Dome Mines		3700	11	10⅝	10⅝	-11⅛
38	14⅝	1.20	Dominion Stores		200	18¼	19¼	19¼	-19⅝
21¼	13½	1.25	Douglas Air		3900	13½	12¼	12¼	-13¼
107	69¼	4	Du Pont de Nem		41200	71⅝	69½	69½	-70⅞
124⅜	117½	6	Du Pont deb		400	118¼	118¼	118¼	-119¾
107½	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf		100	106½	106¼	106½	

—E—

13¾	5		Eastman Kodak		31400	118¼	115½	116	-119½
132	128¾	8	Eastman Kod pf		46	130	130	130	
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg		700	10	9⅞	9⅞	-10¼
11⅛	3½		Ediugon Schild		400	7	6¼	6¼	-7
74⅜	31¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite		41200	33	31⅜	32	-33¾
110	100	7	Elec Auto-Lt pf		100	101	101	101	-101
4½	1		Elec Boat		100	2	2	2	-2¼
9¾	3⅞		Elec & Mus Ind		1800	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	-4¾
66⅜	36¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt		41000	37¾	36¾	36¾	-38¼
108½	92	7	Elec Pow & L pf		400	93	92	92	-93½
88¾	78	6	El Pwr L 8% pf		2400	79¾	79	79	-80
66	35	4	Elec Stor Battery		400	37½	35	35	-39½
45⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson		300	36⅛	36	36	-38
67	67	5	Engineers P S pf		100	67	67	67	
35⅜	20½	2½	Equitable Off Big		400	27	26½	26⅝	-27⅛
18¾	10⅜		Erie RR		1400	11½	10⅝	11⅛	-11⅝
45½	11¼	4	Erie RR ipf		100	19¼	19¼	19¼	-26
12¾	4¾		Eureka Vacuum		100	5	5	5	-5½

—F—

28	14½	1½	Exchange Buffet		130	14⅝	14½	14½	—

BETTER TONE TO BUSINESS IN MIDWEST

Gains in Certain Lines Seen as Signs of Fall Upturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—Increased activity in some lines points to moderate seasonal improvement in business conditions in the middle West this fall.

Retail merchandising during the last two weeks was stimulated sharply by late buying of supplies for students returning to school and the volume, in some sections, exceeded last year's total. Other divisions of retail trade were somewhat spotty, but the total of goods sold held fairly steady.

Locally, the beginning of work on the new post office is promising for the Chicago markets. The first lumber was delivered to the job last week and other contracts are being let. Asphalt shingle and roll roofing manufacturers report the September volume of business will be heavier than for any previous month this year. The opening for bids for state highway work also gave the market for building materials a brighter tone.

A substantial gain in the number of small structural steel awards and inquiries are noted in this area, and work on the post office tonnage will start soon.

The return of warm weather caused a collapse in the domestic demand for coal and the majority of mines rapidly cleaned up on orders on hand.

Activity in the automobile industry is almost at the year's low. Many manufacturers are preparing new models, and gains are expected in the final three months of the year. Some of the parts manufacturers are expecting a fairly good quarter at the close of the year.

Prices on the Chicago stock exchange have lost ground almost continuously for two weeks, and many issues are selling at around their lowest prices on record. An abundance of adverse dividend news, calls for additional margin by brokers, and activities of short sellers were the important factors in the movement.

The utility stocks have borne the brunt of the selling and losses in these securities have been large.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For two weeks ended Sept. 12 Associated Gas & Electric System electric output was 5.2 per cent above the same two weeks last year. Combining the figures for the two weeks was necessitated by the fact that the Labor Day holiday occurred in different weeks in two years. Excluding sales to other utilities, output for these two weeks was 2 per cent less than in 1930. Gas output for the two weeks was 6.2 per cent below last year.

SAYS WORST IS OVER

In announcing plans for the 1932 National Motor Boat Show, Henry R. Sutphen, president, National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, said the motorboat industry believes "the current depression has been only a momentary but necessary readjustment in the fast pace of modern business life and that the worst is definitely over." The show will be held in New York Jan. 22 to 30.

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 19	Last Sept. 18
39¾	25½	Owens Ill Glass	2	200	28	28	28½	

—P—

54⅞	38	Pacific as&El	2	2800	39¾	39¾	40	
69½	45	Pacific Lighting	3	4000	45¾	45	45	-45½
26¼	13½	Pacific Mills		30	13¾	13½	13½	
131¾	116	Pacific Tel&Tel	7	80	119	118½	118½	-119
133	124	Packard

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Outlook Still Uncertain—American and European Stock Markets Down

Business in most countries continues rather hesitant, but the inclination to expect better things appears to be growing. Steel industry reviews in the United States this week were more encouraging than in some time. The average rate of plant operations still is around the 30 per cent level, but the prospect of increased demand for steel in the next few weeks is impressive.

A number of construction projects requiring large quantities of the metal are getting under way. Promise of increased use of steel also is seen in the fact that automobile manufacturers step up production of cars as a rule in those weeks of the year that are just ahead.

For the present, however, output of automobiles continues to sag. Ford production schedules are holding up but another maker of low-priced cars and two concerns operating in the medium-priced field are reported to have cut down operations. It is to these reductions chiefly that the decline occurred in motorcar production the last week.

The consumer industries continue to make a good showing. And the likelihood that they can hold up their activities at current levels for some time is strengthened by the public's response to offerings of quality goods at attractive prices.

It is encouraging to note that manufacturers and distributors of merchandise are becoming aware of the fact that low prices alone will not stimulate business, but have found that reduced prices plus quality produces better sales results.

An unusually large gain in bank clearings was reported by Dun's this week. It was placed at 50 per cent over a week ago. The increase was accounted for partly by the fact that there were only five business days last week but it was viewed as extraordinary, nevertheless. At a number of the centers reporting, declines from the like week of 1930 were smaller than in some time. The total was $7,309,086,000.

European Outlook Obscure

A growing demand for tariffs by business and industrial leaders is reported from Great Britain. The appointment of a cabinet committee to study the country's trade balance was well received in financial circles. The outlook for general business and employment remains uncertain.

The situation in France generally is unchanged, except for some further increase in unemployment and a corresponding drop in industrial activity. Wholesale prices have gained somewhat. There is noted on the part of France an inclination to isolate itself, economically, from the rest of the world, evidently to avoid as much as possible the effects of world-wide unsettlement. Extension of the import license system is looked upon as reflective of that policy.

A new wave of uncertainty appears to have swept sentiment in Germany. It seems to have arisen in the complexities of the financial situation in that country. The Business Week points out that "the nominal equilibrium of federal finances has been reached by shifting the main unemployment burden to communal finances which now are in a critical state."

Stocks Off in Leading Markets

Stock prices at New York this week started on an easy decline that became precipitous before the end of the period. Disturbing reports from abroad were responsible for much of the selling.

Thursday's session was featured by an encouraging rally. Shorts were buying to cover their obligations and the pressure of forced selling was lifted temporarily from the market. On Friday, however, liquidation was renewed on a fairly large scale, with sales approaching the 3,000,000-share mark.

The decline carried market leaders down anywhere from 2 to 7 points. The lowest prices were recorded toward the close.

Brokers' loans as reported this week declined $54,000,000 from the previous week's total.

The London stock market began the week with a firm tone but became dull later, and prices began to slide lower. Considerable liquidation was reported to have come from Continental sources.

The Paris Bourse was the scene of sharp flurries this week. Amsterdam selling of Royal Dutch Oil started a drive against nearly the entire market Thursday and the session was one of the most unsettled in a long time. The liquidation threatened to continue on Friday but was checked by a substantial rally.

Berlin prices also declined this week.

DIVIDENDS

Mexican Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the 8 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, owned by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common and common B, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Great Lakes Steamship Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $4 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Food Machine Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 30.

National Cash Register Company has resumed the dividend on the Class A common by a declaration of 37½ cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

United States Printing & Lithograph declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct 1, to stock of record Sept. 19.

Gray Telephone Pay Station Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents and an extra dividend of 50 cents; both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 19.

Dennison Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly divisions of 12 on the debenture stock and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Nov. 1, to stock of record Oct. 20.

Thrift Stores, Ltd., Montreal, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first cumulative preference stock and 1¾ per cent on the second cumulative preference, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 5:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Stream 5½s '53	101	101
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	43	41½
Alleghany Corps 6s '49	44½	44½
Alleghany Corps 5s '50	34½	33
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42	41
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	90½	90
Amer Inter 5½s '49	89¾	89
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	90	89½
Amer Rad Gas 5½s '52	15	14
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100¾	100
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 ww	117	113½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T 4s '29	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109¾	107¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	99¾	99¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	23	23
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	94½	94½
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	99¾	99½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87¾	86
Atch T&SF 4s '95	79¾	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	105¾	105¼
Atch T&SF 4s T & L '50	96½	96¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	23½	23½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	89½	89½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96¼	95¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75	75
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	94	94
Balt & Ohio 4s PLRW div '41.2	91¾	91¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98¾	98¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	88	88
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	94	94
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	96¾	96½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104¼
Balt & Ohio 5 series D 2000	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	96½	96½
Ball Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114¾	113¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	94½	94
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	106¾	106
Boston & Maine 5s '67	89½	89½
Boston & Maine 4½s	85½	84½
Boston NY 4s	81½	81
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	106¾	106¼
Bklyn-Man Tr of 5s '68	94¾	94½
Can Ill & Il & G 5s '51	92	92
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	48½	48
Ches Corp 5s '47	79¼	78
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101	101
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	93½	93½
Ches & O Cairo	97½	97½
Chicago B Q & Ill div '49	99	98½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17	16¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	103¼	102¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	58	55
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	74½	74½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13½	12
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39¼	38
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	80¾	80¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	88	88
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	81¾	80½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	76	75
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	102	102
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	79¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70½	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	86	85¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	44	44
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	109½	108¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	93	93
Childs Co 5s '43	62	61
Chile Copper 5s '47	60	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98½	97¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	102	102
Colonial Oil 6s '35	68¾	68½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93	91½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	89	88¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89¾	89
Com Ax Baraqua 7½s '37	16	14
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¾	101½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37	36¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104½	104¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¾	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	50¾	50¾
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '47	50	50
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100½	100
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	4¾	4¾
Cuban Dom 7½s ct stp	6	6
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	99¾	99¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92½	91½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	79¾	79¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35	35
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s O '61	101¾	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96	96
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	86¾	86¼
Doner Steel rfg 7s '42	80	80
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	103¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	58½	58½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	39½	39½
Erie RR gen 4s '95	63¾	63¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	60	60
Erie RR gen lien	48	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58½	58
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 stp	91	91
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99	99
Fed Sug Ref 6½s '39	100	100
FOla East Coast 5s '74	13½	13½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	83	83
Gen Bak Co 6½s '40	98	97½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	62¾	62¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	93½	93½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70	70
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	15	14
Goodrich 6s '45	51	50½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	94½	90½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	104¼	103¾
Grand Tr W Can 7s '40	106½	105
Great Northern gen 5½s R '52	96¾	94¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102½	102¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s	35	35
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	45½	44
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	85½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	50	47½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	68½	67
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69	67½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106
Ill Central 4½s '66	83	82
Ill Central 6½s '36	97	97
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	92½	92¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	122½	122½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	92½	91½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	92	91½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	89¼	87
Inter Mach 5s cv rets '41	69	69
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	43	43
Inter Rap Tran rfrg 5s '66	84½	84
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	34	32
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74	72
Int & G Nor 5s '52	64	63½
Int & G Nor 6s C '52	61½	61½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	77	75
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	33½	33½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	68½	68½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66	66
Int Paper 6s '55	41	40½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	58¾	58¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '53	58	54
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	68½	67½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	69¾	69
Inv Eq Co 5s '49	70	70
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60	60½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103¾	103
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74	73½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	75	75
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93½	93½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97¼	97
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	64	64
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107¾	107¾
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118½	118½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¼	101½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82¾	87½
L'Autaro 6s '54	10½	9
Lehigh C & N 4½s O '54	101	101
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	75	75
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¾	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94½	94½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39	38
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	82	81½
L&N 5s '34	101¼	101¼
L&N 3s StL div '80	69	69
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41	40
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35½	35½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	91¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	94¾	94
Meade 6s '45	65	64
Metro Edison 4½s '58	100½	100½
Metro Water 5½s S '56	97½	97½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101½
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	90	90
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	85	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60	60
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	45	41
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	70	69½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	67	65½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	65¾	65¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	65¾	65¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	66¼	65
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	54	52
Mobile & Ohio ment 5s '47	33½	31½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Montana Power 5s D	94¾	94¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	88
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	97½
Nat Steel 5s '56	85	85
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	12½	12½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	1½	1½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107	107
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111½	110¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86	86
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	56	55¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	85¾	84½
NYC&HR 4½s '34	98¾	98
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80	80½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	80	77½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	80	78¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	89¾	89¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87½	87½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	97	97
NY Edison 3s '65	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	114½	114
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	100	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	113	113
NY H&HAR cv deb 3½s '56	70¾	70½
NY H&HAR cv 6s '48	150	149
NY Out & W rfg 4s '55	33	31
NY State Highway 4½s	41	41
NY Steam Corp 5s '61	100	100¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106¾	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	88½	88½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89¾	89¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	85½	84
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	90	89½
Nor Am Ed & C 5s	90	90
Nor Am Ry 5½s '42	100¾	100¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¾	100¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63½
Nor Pacific gen 4s 2047	83½	83½
Nor Pacific 4s A 2047	83½	83½
Nor Pacific 4s R	83½	83½
Nor Pacific 4s S	83½	83½
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	104½	104½
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	104½	104½
Ogden Gas 6s '45	97½	97½
Ohio Edison 5s '31	100	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87½	87½
Pac Gas & Elec 5½s	104½	104½
Pac Pow & Lt 5s '57	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	97½	97½
Paramount Public 6½s '50	100½	100½
Paramount Ray 6½s '51	100½	100½
Parke, Davis 5½s '63	105	105
Penn Co 4½s '48	96½	96½
Penn Ry gen 5½s '64	107½	107½
Penn Railroad gen 4s '48	91	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97	97
Penn Railroad 4½s E '52	97	97
Penn Railroad 6s '36	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 6½s '36	104½	104½
Pere Marquette 6s '56	71	71
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	111½	111½
Philadelphia Co 6s '44	97	97
Philadelphia Co 4½s '61	89½	89½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	23	23
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	23	23
Phil Railway 6s	98	98
Pitts CCStL 4½s A '40	100½	100½
Pitts CCStL 4s G '57	90	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89	89
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	49½	49½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100½	100½
Pub Svc Nor Ill 4½s 1970	100½	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '48	96	96
Purity Baking 5½s '50	93	93
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94½	94½
Reynolds Met 5½s '37	99½	99½
St Louis I&M&S 4s Rail div '33	89¾	89¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	89¾	89¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	89	89
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	73½	73½
Sauhd Al rfg 4s '52	92	92
Sauhd Al con 5s '52	9	8½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91½	91½
Shell Union 5s '47	87¾	87¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87¾	87
Shubert Theater 6½s	9	6½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104½	104½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	46½	46½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97¾	97
Sinclair Pipe L rf 5s '37	98	98½
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L rf 5s '43	90	90
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98	98
Smith A O 6½s '32	100¾	100¾
Solvay Amer Inv 4½s '49	87¾	87¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	100	100
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '49	90	90
Southern Pacific 4½s '29	100	100
Southern Pacific 4½s '30 ww	77	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	77½	77½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	75	75
Southern Pacific 4s 'T	93¾	93¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83	83¼
Southern Ry Cal 5s '56	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 5s '94	77	77½
Southern Ry 4s '56	83	83
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	16½	16
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	99¾
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	110	110
Texas Corp 5s '44	106	106
Texas Gulf Sulp 5½s '42	104½	104
Texas Pow & Lt 5s '37	101½	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	81½	80
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	100¾	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s R '77	74	74
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40½	40
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '35	102¾	102¾
Union Oil Co 5s '42	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	103½	102
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 reis ww	43½	41
Union Pacific 4s '47	102½	101
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69½	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89	89
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '30 ww	49	48
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	51½	50½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	19	18
Virginia Ry 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Wabash RR 4½s '76	35	35
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	89¾	89
Wabash RR 5s B '76	33	33½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	84	82
Walworth 6s '45	70	70
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	40	40
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	53½	50½
Washington W P 5s '39	100	100
Warren 6s	98¾	98
West Pa Pow 5½s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s B '51	103	102
West Pa Pow 5½s P '53	106½	106
West Shore 4s 2361	83½	83½
Western Electric 5s '44	106	106¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	40	40
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	97½	97½
Western Union 5s '51	99¾	99¾
Western Union col 5s '36	100	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	97	97
Willkhearn & Ead 1st 5s '65	93¾	93¼
Wilys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89	89½
Wis Con gen 1st 4s '49	49¾	44½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	92	92
do B	92½	92½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sept 19	Sept 18
3½s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.25	102.28	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.24
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.22	101.16	101.16	
US Grand Tr 3¾s '43 Jan	101.30	101.22	101.22	
US 3¾s '46 Mar	104.26	104.20	104.22	104.21
US 3¼s '40	100.23	100.11	100.14	100.10
US 4s '44	104.20	104.20	104.20	107.00
US 4¼s '52	110.30	110.28	110.28	111.00
US 3s '55	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.17

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43¼	43½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	68	67¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17	16
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	16	16
Antioquia 7s A '45	20	20
Antioquia 7s B '45	21½	20¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	20½	20¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	21	20¾
Antwerp 5s '58	30½	30½
Argentine Gov 4s June '59	44	44
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 4s Mar '6 0	43½	44
Argentine Gov 4s Sept '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 4s May '61	44	44
Argentine Gov 4s '58 B	44	44
Australia 4½s '29	23½	23½
Australia 5s '55	30½	30
Australia 5s '57	35½	39
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60½	58
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102
Austria (Upper) 6½s '37	70	70
Austria (Prov) 7½s '45	94	94½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	86	84
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	36½	36
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½	108
Belgium (King) 7½ '50	101	99¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	38	37
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	39	39
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	37	37
Berlin Elec 6s '50	33	33
Bogota (City) 8s '45	30½	30½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '96	8	8
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	9	8½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	15	15
Brazil (Con Fl Ry) 7s '52	25	25
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	25	25
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	25	25
Brazil (US) 8s '41	28	25
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	54	54
Bremen 7s '35	49½	49
Budapest (City) 8s '62	34	34
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	39¾	39¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34½	34
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	43	43½
Bulgaria 7s '67	34¾	30
Bulgaria 7½s '68	42	42
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	22	23
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90¾	89½
Canada (Dom) '62	103½	101
arlsbad (City) 8s '54	80	80
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13½	13¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '67	25½	12
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	23	23½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	18	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	16	16
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	16	16
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	18½	18
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	27	25
Chilean Loan 7s '60	18½	18
China (Gov) Rn-K Ry 8s '51	18	18
Cologne (City) 7½s '50	49	49
Colombia Agr Mtg 7s '46	30½	30½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	31½	30½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	30	30
Colombia Mtg 7s '46	31½	30½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	30½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	90½	90½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	33	33
Cordoba (City) 7s '27	43	42
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	49¾	49
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	87½	87½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94	93
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	94	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	20	20
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107¾	107½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	86½	86½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	96½	96½
Denmark (King) '53	100½	100½
Deutsche Bk cfts 7½s '46	23	23
Dominic (Rep) 6½s 2nd '40	82	80
Dresden 7s '45	40	40
Duke Price Power 6s '66	80	80
Dutch El 5½s Nov '52	98¾	98¾
Dutch El 6s '47	97	97
Dutch El of 6s '42	97¾	97
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40	40
Fiat 7s '46 War	73½	73
Finland 6½s '45	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97	97
Finland (Rep) 6½s '59	97	97
Finland (Rep) 7s '56	97	97
Frankfurt A 6½s '53	19	19
Frankfurt M 6½s '53	19	19
French (Gov) 7½s '41	113½	113
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	80	80
German 7s '49	40½	40
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '50	41½	41½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '50	40	40
Germ Con Ag 6½s '50	40	40
Germ Con Agr 6½s 50 reis	33½	33
Germ Con Mtge 6s '50	40	40
Germ Gov Int 6½s '50	40	37
Good Hope 1:2:5W 7s '45	47	47
Graz 6s '54	78½	78½
Greek 6s '40	64½	64½
Hamburg 6s '46	80	80
Hanau 6s ww '50	34	34
Harpen 6s '49 ww	50	48½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	67½	62
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	49	48½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	31	30
Hungary Mun 7½s '46	31	30
Jugo-Slavia 5s '56	38½	37½
Irish Free State 5s '60	101	101
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93½	89¾
Italian Pub Util

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CREAVY MEETS SHUTE IN FINAL

Former Defeats Sarazen 5 and 3, and Billy Burke Loses 1 Up

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Densmore Shute of Hudson, Ohio, and the lesser-known Tom Creavy, 20-year-old Albany professional, today stood on the threshold of golfing fame, having won the right to compete in the final 36-hole match for the Professional Golfers' Association championship, one of the game's most difficult tests.

These expert golfers, having their first try at a major title, were to be accompanied about the breezy Wannamoisett course by the great Bobby Jones, who accepted an invitation to referee their match.

Shute, whose accurate putting accounted for two of the world's greatest golfers on successive days, Tommy Armour, British open and defending P. G. A. champion, and Billy Burke, winner of this year's American open title, has been conceded a slight edge on Creavy, who gained the final yesterday when he defeated Gene Sarazen, who has won all kinds of championships, by the topheavy score of 5 and 3.

Shute is Favored

Denny Shute has won several spirited tournaments and the experts believe this seasoning will be an important factor against Creavy, who has but little tournament background and was only able to finish about thirtieth in the 1931 national open play at Toledo.

Sarazen did not play the kind of golf against Creavy that the steady and stubborn Burke turned in against Shute. Sarazen did much to defeat himself, while the current open champion waged a bitter battle at every point against Shute, whose expert putting turned the tide late in the afternoon round.

The manner in which Shute and Creavy reached the titular round has readily shocked the old-line professionals. Neither was considered a serious threat at the start, but their brilliant sweep can be easily explained. They played airtight golf every step of the way to the championship round.

Creavy, before this tournament, was practically unknown. Shute, however, has often demonstrated his great golfing ability, but he has never before played such an important part in a major tournament. He established himself two years ago, when he won the Los Angeles and Texas open competitions in succession.

Creavy in Early Recovery

Creavy was unbeatable against Sarazen after recovering from a slightly wobbly start, which enabled Gene to gain a two-hole lead. This advantage disappeared as Creavy, out in 37, snared birdie after birdie and came home in the morning with a 33, two under par, for a regulation round of 70. This superb play gave him a three-hole advantage on Sarazen, who carded 74, and from then on that veteran was never in a position to make up any of his deficit.

Even at his best, Sarazen would have had his troubles, but he was far off form yesterday, hooking many of his drives and trapping even more of his second shots. His putting stayed up just enough to save him from a heavy defeat.

Burke, in his usual form, gave Shute the keenest sort of battle. The open champion did not have many poor shots during his morning round, but he could not shake off his putting foe and they finished all square. Two birdies gave Shute a 72 and Burke's card of 73 contained four sub-par holes.

Shute started the afternoon play by capturing the two opening holes with par 4s, Burke taking 5s because he missed a short putt and chipped too far on the twentieth green. Burke cut his lead in half with a par 3 on the twenty-first, where Shute found a trap.

Shute was still 1 up when they turned and Burke gained a one-hole lead with par play on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, where Shute found more traps that exacted strokes that his marvelous putting could not redeem. After halving the thirtieth, Denny Shute made a 15-footer on the next hole for a birdie 3 and squared the match. Two more long ones sank under his accurate sweep and he became 2 up going to the thirty-third, where he outfumbled Burke for the hole, the open champion taking it with a poor 5. The match became dormie 1 when they halved the thirty-fifth in par fives and Shute stayed even with Burke on the home hole, halved with 4s, to run out his victory.

Shute Has Two 75s

Shute, who had two 75's on Monday's play, was effective but not impressive in the early rounds of match play, during which he defeated Tony Butler of Corpus Christi, Texas, 1 up, and Jim Foulis of Chicago, 2 and 1.

Creavy's medal was a 72 and 76, total 148, and he defeated his first match play rival, Jack Collins of Dayton, Ohio, 5 and 4. He then gave the gallery a bit of a jolt by eliminating Peter O'Hara of Verona, Penna., the day after he scored his unexpected win over Walter C. Hagen, by 2 up. Creavy's quarterfinal-round opponent, Cyril Walker of Ridgewood, N. J., the 1924 open champion, suffered a 3 and 1 setback.

Francis D. Ouimet, this year's United States amateur champion, and George Von Elm, runner-up to Burke in the Toledo open play, alternated as referee in yesterday's semifinals. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Densmore Shute, Hudson, Ohio, defeated Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn., 1 up.

Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., defeated Gene Sarazen, Great Neck, L. I., 5 and 3.

MISS GLUTTING WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19—Miss Martha M. Parker, holder of the New Jersey golf title for the last two years, bowed to Miss Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club here yesterday at the thirty-ninth hole of the final round.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Duke 13, Geneva 7.

Texas A. & M. 32, Sam Houston 6.

U. S. Swordswomen Win in England, 5-4

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 19

THE first team of American swordswomen ever to visit England—Miss Marion Boyd, Miss D. Locke and Miss M. Burnside—won their opening match last night by defeating the Nash Club, 5 to 4.

The Americans have four more contests scheduled here in four days.

Englishwomen In Another Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 19—Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., and her doubles partner, Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., have gained another final round in singles, the third since their arrival in the United States last August, as the result of play in the sixteenth annual Ardsley Club's invitational tennis tournament here yesterday. Both of the English stars had close matches in the semifinal round, Mrs. Pittman scoring a victory over Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., after dropping the first set, 7—9, and Miss Ridley winning from the Baroness Levi of New York and Italy, after losing the first set at 9—11.

The Baroness put up a splendid battle but the English girl kept up an attack which finally forced her opponent to lose control, Miss Ridley winning the second and third sets at 7—5, 6—2.

In the other match, Mrs. Pittman was not so close to defeat as Miss Ridley. She ran out the match at 6—4, 6—4, after the extra-game first set.

Miss Norma Taubele and Miss Carolyn Roberts gained a final-round bracket when they defeated Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Carolyn Hirsch in a three-set battle. The summary:

ARDSLEY CLUB INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Baroness Levi, Italy, 9—11, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Norma Taubele and Miss Carolyn Roberts defeated Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Carolyn Hirsch, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Norma Taubele and Frank Bonneau defeated Mrs. Clifford J. Lockhorn and W. Kelley, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round

Miss Taubele and Bonneau defeated Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Theodore Johnson and Frank Bowden defeated Mr. and Mrs. G. Rebold, 6—2, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Pittman and V. Hockmeyer defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts and B. Cheridan, 6—1, 7—5.

Miss Ridley and B. H. Whitbeck Jr., defeated Miss Florence Leboutilliere and C. Greene, 6—2, 6—2.

HARVARD VARSITY DEFEATS SECOND

Four Harvard varsity elevens scrimmaged against the Harvard second squad on Soldiers Field this morning and for a first practice the work of the players was very good. Varsity team A scored three touchdowns, Team B scored two, Team C did not score, while Team D scored one. Four of the six touchdowns were converted into points-after, Capt. W. B. Wood Jr. making one; E. A Mays Jr., one; J. W. Crickard, one, and J. H. Dean one.

The touchdowns were scored by Mays, who made three; Wells, who made two, and C. A. Pescosolido, who made the other. Mays made three or four long runs, while Captain Wood took a lateral pass for a gain of about 25 yards. G. F. Bennett '33, made a number of good rushes. The scrimmage lasted about two hours.

The nearest the Second team came to scoring was to reach the eight-yard line where the varsity took it away on downs.

PICK-UPS

EARL WEBB should add several more doubles to the major-league record he now holds. The Red Sox have about 10 more games to play and, at the rate he is now going, Webb can be expected to reach the 70 mark. His doubles usually bounce off the left center field fence in Fenway Park, which is not very close to the plate.

A real battle is on in the National League for batting honors. Terry of the Giants, Klein of the Phillies, Bottomley and Hafey of the Cardinals, and Grimm of Chicago are all closely bunched at the top. Terry won the title last season, but will be pressed to the limit if he wishes to repeat.

Those who attend the Red Sox-Braves charity game to be held at Braves Field, Boston, on Sept. 23 will not only be entertained with a good ball game, but also with several other features. A band of 100 pieces will be furnished by the Musicians' Union. There will be running races between the players. Danny MacFayden of the Sox and Ed Brandt of the Braves will stage a pitchers' battle. Prominent radio artists will sing between the innings. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will throw out the first ball and later present a cup to the winning team. There will also be an opportunity to compare the National and American League balls, as one will be used during the first half of the game and the other in the later innings.

Probably the most brilliant spurt at the finish made by any club in organized baseball this season was put on by the Charleston club of the Middle Atlantic League, a class C circuit. Entering the final week of play, the Charleston Senators were in fifth place. They started a winning rally, however, which did not end until they were out in front. They won the second-half championship by only a small fraction of percentage, and will now meet Cumberland, winner of the first half, for the championship. Incidentally, a former Ohio State athlete did much to help the Senators climb to the top. He is W. D. Kermode, who starred as a college pitcher at Ohio State, and then signed with Charleston this season. Eight out of the nine games in which Kermode worked were won by his team.

MAROONS WANT GOALIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 19—The Montreal Maroons expect to give Paddy Byrne, Kansas City goalie, an opportunity in the National Hockey League this year. Byrne has played in the mid-western part of the United States since 1924-25 and originally started his hockey in Ottawa. He has been with Kansas City four years and while there established a record of being unscored on in seven consecutive games at home. He went from the second period of one game to the third period of the eighth game later holding his opponents scoreless, and he totaled 24 consecutive periods and 86m. 30s. of scoreless hockey, including overtime. This happened in the 1927-28 season of the old A. H. A.

SOONERS HAVE LARGE SQUAD

Prospects of Hawaiian Trip Helps Oklahoma Football Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 19—The fact that 22 men will be taken to Honolulu during the Christmas holidays for two games in the Hawaiian Islands, one of them with the University of Hawaii, is making a pitched battle of every practice session as the University of Oklahoma develops its thirty-seventh annual football squad.

"I think we're going to have a good team," opined Head Coach Adrian Lindsey, ordinarily a cautious forecaster. "This fall we possess the finest lot of sophomores I've seen in my five seasons of coaching here. Although sophomores don't always come through, and we face a paucity of returning squad men, we can augment our sophomore strength with 13 returning "O" winners and should be able to take care of ourselves in most of the games."

Summed up, the Sooners of 1931 have experienced men for every position save tackle. They are strongly equipped with reserves, the great traditional weakness of Oklahoma elevens of the past. The backfield material is called the finest that has trod the green turf of Owen Field the past 10 seasons while the coaches have splendid replacements for every line position save center.

Loses Varsity Tackles

Dewey Luster, line coach, has the sternest coaching task. Not a single tackle is returning from last year's squad and the tackle positions are the key positions in football. However, Luster has available five fine sophomores, four of them agile 200-pounders, and is expected to dispose of the problem with his characteristic coaching genius.

H. W. Haag '34, T. A. Grimmett '34, Ray Chisholm '34, A. S. Gilles '34, H. C. Maxon '34, E. F. Glassgow '33 and G. B. Graalman '32 are all capable tackle aspirants. Glassgow is a 27-year-old transfer student, having played with Northwestern State Teachers' College of Alva, Okla., in 1924. Graalman was ineligible last fall.

The two experienced 175-pound guards of last year, C. A. Teel '32 and C. H. Wilson '33, both "O" men, are returning and will be supported by three fine sophomores, C. L. Whittington, 172 pounds, an earnest little swinging guard, E. A. Bashara, 180 pounds, another capable interferer, and O. J. Corey, 229 pounds, a guard of surprising strength and mobility.

Ends in camp and eligible include F. T. Cherry '33 and E. T. Snell '33, the 155-pound "O" men of last season, and five newcomers, P. A. Kleas '34, E. M. Brockman '34, F. A. Dickinson '34, Don LeCrone '34, and S. A. Watkins '34. Cherry last fall caught aerials to score against Nebraska and Texas. Snell was an aggressive tackler. The five sophomores named above are heavier than Cherry and Snell and just as fine prospects.

Veteran for Center

P. R. Young '33, the 6ft. 4in. 185-pound center of last year, is a certain starter in every game this season. Last year he played in 35 of 36 full quarters. Supplementing him this autumn are G. E. Jackson '33, squad man last year, and H. E. Fleetwood '34, a 160-pound player. Neither stands any chance of replacing Young.

Coach Lindsey has high hopes for R. L. Dunlap '34, a sophomore quarterback who weighs 180, is an efficacious blocker, punter, place-kicker and drop-kicker, and in the freshmen games last fall ran his team with superlative strategy. Dunlap's competitors include two lettermen, C. A. Stogner '32, a heady little player, and C. C. Buxton Jr. '33.

A wealth of halfbacks is reporting. Blocking halves include two brilliant sophomores, V. E. Maloney '34, and J. A. Swofford '33, a transfer student from the University of Missouri. Fast halves include Capt. G. A. Warren '32, A. D. Walker '33, and R. A. Simms '33, lettermen; J. B. Robinson '33, squad man, and W. N. Pansze '34, E. J. Starnes '34, and Laudis Dennis '34, sophomores. Of these nine players, Captain Warren, Pansze, Maloney and Swofford are top-notchers.

So many promising fullbacks are out that two of them, E. L. Massad '32 and R. A. Hoyle '34, weighing 170 and 185 pounds, respectively, may go to blocking half. E. E. Chambers '34, E. L. Curnutt '33, squad man, and Hardie Lewis '32, "O" man, are others, although the kingpin of them all (in fact, the man whom many pronounce the finest prospect on the squad) is M. L. Ellstrom '33, a 190-pound transfer student from Tonkawa Preparatory College of Tonkawa, Okla., who apparently has mastered every known mechanic of football and possesses determination, power and stamina in addition.

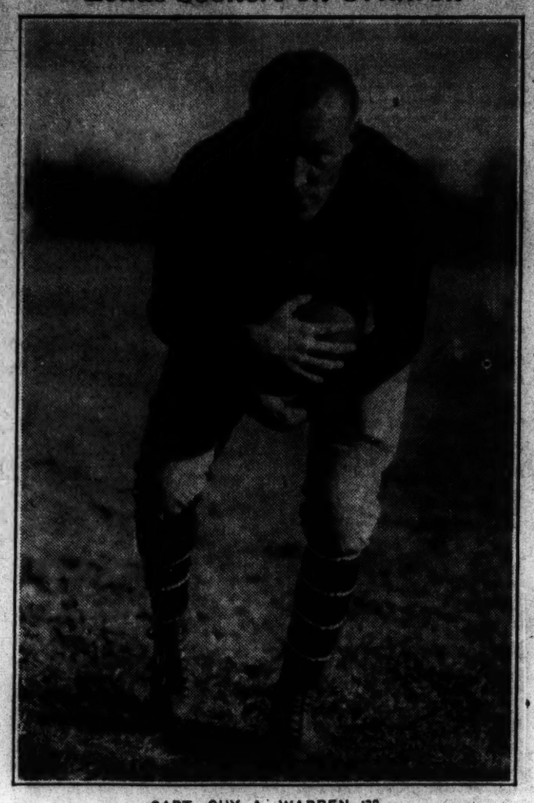
The Sooners will be well fortified for every individual task a football team may be called upon to assign any of its players. In Dunlap, Hoyle, Ellstrom, Maloney and Swofford they have five powerful backfield blockers, while Whittington and Steel swing well from the line. Dunlap and Ellstrom are punters who obtain fine spin and distance. O. C. Borah '33 is a kicker-off of ability and can be supported by Whittington and Ellstrom. Swofford, Buxton and Ellstrom are passers who whip the ball right to the mark. Dunlap and Ellstrom can placekick, while Dunlap is a drop-kicker. Massad, Maloney, Ellstrom and Hoyle are line backers who may be relied upon to protect their territory with fine tackling fury.

ROBBINS AND GUNN TIE FOR MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINE VALLEY, N. J., Sept. 19—James M. Robbins, Pine Valley, and Watts Gunn, former Atlanta (Ga.) player now representing the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, Penna., tied at 156 for the medal yesterday in the George Arthur Crump Memorial Cup golf play. Gunn scored rounds of 79 and 77, while Robbins added a 77 to his morning round of 84. His 73 score was within two strokes of equalling par for the Pine Valley course.

Leads Sooners on Gridiron



CAPT. GUY A. WARREN '32
University of Oklahoma Football Team.

N. Y. STOPPED BY CARDINALS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	97	53	.660
New York	85	62	.578
Chicago	79	69	.534
Brooklyn	76	71	.517
Pittsburgh	73	75	.493
Boston	63	85	.426
Philadelphia	61	86	.415
Cincinnati	55	91	.377

RESULTS SEPT. 18

St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1.

St. Louis moved one game nearer to the 100-victory mark in the National League on Friday by stopping the New York Giants at Sportsmans Park, 4 to 3. Brooklyn, with a young rookie pitching, defeated the Chicago Cubs, 3 to 2. Boston and Pittsburgh divided a double-header, the Braves winning the first contest, 6 to 2, and the Pirates the second, 4 to 1. The other clubs were not scheduled.

The Cardinal-Giant contest began as a pitching duel between Grimes and Fitzsimmons. Grimes worked eight innings for the Cards and then was taken out for a pinch hitter. Fitzsimmons left the game with one man out in the eighth and was replaced by Mitchell. Stout, a rookie, relieved Grimes, and was given credit for the victory. In the last half of the ninth, the champions put across their winning run. Hafey singled and scored all the way from first base when Martin singled over the second baseman's head. Adams pounded out four hits for the Cards, one of them a double. He scored two runs. Watkins and Hafey each made two hits. Allen, Moore and Terry had two hits apiece for the Giants.

Van Mungo, a young rookie who has been with the Robins only a short time, outpitched the veteran Charlie Root. Mungo limited the Cubs to eight scattered hits, while the Robins found Root for nine. The hitting of O'Doul and Herman featured Brooklyn's attack. The latter hit his eighteenth home run of the season in the first inning with O'Doul on base. The Cubs scored one run in the first and another in the fourth to tie the count, but again the two outfielders combined to put the Robins ahead. O'Doul doubled for his third straight hit and Herman sent him across the plate with a single to left center. Bissonette hit a triple for the Robins, but did not figure in the scoring.

Ed Brandt pitched the Braves to victory in their first game with the Pirates. The Pittsburgh club made eight hits, but could not make them count. The Braves connected with 16 safeties, yet put over only six runs. Maranville for the Braves and Lloyd Waner for the Pirates, were the batting stars. The former hit five singles in five times up, and the latter had a triple and three singles in four trips to the plate. Meine was the winning pitcher in the second game. Pie Traynor led Pittsburgh's attack in this contest with a home run, double and two singles out of four times up, for a perfect day. He accounted for two runs. Wally Berger hit a homer for the Braves.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	0
New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Grimes, Stout and Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Mitchell, Berly and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Stout. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Moran. Time—2h. 34m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Root and Hartnett. Umpires—Scott, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 53m.

AT PITTSBURGH
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	16	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; French, Osborn, Swetcnle and Phillips. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	10	3
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Meine and Finney; Sherdel and Cronin. Bool. Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—1h. 38m.

EVANS WINS "SOUTHPAW" TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLLASTON, Mass., Sept. 19—Brice H. Evans of the Sandy Burr Country Club won the "southpaw" golf championship of New England on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club yesterday defeating Dr. W. L. Sargent of the home club in the final round, 7 and 6.

El Largarto Wins First Cup Heat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—El Largarto, piloted by George Reis of Lake George, N. Y., yesterday afternoon won the first heat of the President's Cup race, feature event of the President's Cup Regatta on the Anacostia River, while the favorite, Hotsy Totsy, in a dramatic finish, limped over the finishing line with a large leak in the bow.

Reis finished a minute ahead of Hotsy Totsy, winner of the race last year and twice winner of the Gold Cup race. El Largarto covered the 15-mile course at an average speed of 51.148 miles per hour. Victor Kleisrath of Port Washington, N. Y., piloting the Hotsy Totsy, drove her at high speed to the Navy Yard for repairs with the hope that she may compete in the final heats tomorrow.

Third place was taken yesterday by Delphine IV, which has been forced out of a number of races this summer by a series of misfortunes. William Horne of Hampton, Va., piloting her, raced from fifth to third place and finished with a speed of 49.490 miles per hour for the 15 miles.

Thirteen races were run off yesterday as the regatta began. Thousands of spectators lined the shores on both sides of the speed course. Tom Estlick of Chicago carried off most of the honors up to the President's Cup heat, winning both of the five-mile heats in the Class B outboard motor race and both heats in the event for Class C outboards. First honors in the regatta went to a woman, Mrs. Jack Rutherford of Palm Beach, Florida, who piloted her boat, Ma Ja, to an easy victory in the event for Class A runabouts at an average of nearly 30 miles an hour. The summary of the President's Cup race:

15 Miles (six laps)—First Heat—Won by El Largarto, owned by George Reis, Lake George, N. Y., driven by owner, time—17:35:75, speed 51.148; second, Hotsy Totsy, owned by Victor Kleisrath, Port Washington, N. Y., driven by owner, time—18:02:20, speed 49.898; third, Delphine IV, owned by William Horne, Hampton, Va., driven by owner, time—18:11:12, speed 49.490; fourth, Louisa, owned by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, driven by Bob Purdy, time—18:38:50, speed 48.284; fifth, California, owned by Richard Loynes, Long Beach, Calif., driven by owner, time—18:53:38, speed 47.645; sixth, Miss Philadelphia, owned by John Shibe, Philadelphia, driven by William Freitag, time—18:56:45, speed 47.516; seventh, Arctic Tern, owned by D. W. Pugh, Philadelphia, driven by owner, time—21:15:75, speed 42.328.

JOY DEFEATS ZOA FOR SECOND PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 19—Joy, representing the Solent fleet of England and sailed by Colin Ratsey and S. S. Elsbree, won second place in the International Star Class yachting championship yesterday by defeating Zoa, representing the Newport Harbor (Calif.) fleet and sailed by Edward Fink and A. Maccrate Jr. in the sail-off over a 15-mile triangular course by 2½ minutes. There was a fine northeasterly breeze blowing with quite a chop. Joy took the lead at the start and was never caught.

Joy was entitled to two other trophies, the distant fleet and invaders' prizes; but as she finished among the main prize winners those trophies go to two other yachts. The Menehune, representing the Hawaiian fleet and sailed by F. K. Bottomley and H. M. Dowsett, gets the invaders' prize, and the Dixie, representing the New Orleans fleet and sailed by Edwin Jahncke and D. S. Wuescher, gets the distance trophy.

FISHERMEN'S SERIES TWO OUT OF THREE

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19 (AP)—Bluenose, queen of the Lunenburg fishing fleet, and Gertrude L. Thebaud, pride of Gloucester, will meet off Halifax on Oct. 17 in the first of a series of races for the international fishermen's trophy and supremacy of the north Atlantic. This date was announced last night after a meeting of the trustees of the trophy.

The series will be based on the best two out of three races, and the second probably will be held on Oct. 19.

Bluenose holds the trophy, which has not been in competition since 1923.

VICTORY NO. 30 FOR BOB GROVE

Is First American League Left-hander to Win 30 Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	101	43	.701
New York	87	57	.604
Washington	87	57	.604
Cleveland	71	72	.502
St. Louis	69	67	.494
Boston	58	87	.400
Detroit	58	87	.400
Chicago	55	88	.385

RESULTS SEPT. 18

New York 14, St. Louis 4.
Washington 4, Detroit 3 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
Boston 8, Cleveland 1.
Boston 6, Cleveland 4.

Bob "Lefty" Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics, established an American League pitching record on Friday when he defeated Chicago, 3 to 1, to gain his thirtieth victory of the season, against three defeats. He is the only left-hander in the history of the junior circuit to win 30 games in one season. The New York Yankees and Washington Senators remained in a tie for second place in the American League standing on Friday, when each team won its game. The Yanks triumphed over St. Louis again, this time by the score of 14 to 4. The Senators defeated the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 3, but it took 12 innings to decide. The Boston Red Sox advanced to a tie with Detroit for sixth place in the race by twice winning from Cleveland, 6 to 1 and 6 to 4.

Grove held the White Sox to five scattered hits and started the winning rally in the third inning. The big left-hander singled in the third and this hit was followed by doubles by Moore and Simmons. These two runs were enough for Grove, but the A's gave him another in the fifth. The champions made 10 hits, two each going to Simmons, Moore, Williams and Heving. Simmons drove in two runs. Sullivan scored Chicago's only run in the first inning when he touched Grove for a homer. The A's gave Grove perfect support in the field.

The Yankees continued to hit the ball hard against the Browns' pitchers. They made 14 safeties, and with the help of five St. Louis errors, scored 14 runs. Babe Ruth hit his forty-third home run of the year in this game and is now only one circuit drive behind the leader, Lou Gehrig, his team mate. Lazzeri also hit a homer for the Yanks. Gehrig and Lazzeri each made three hits. One of Gehrig's hits was a triple. Herb Pennock pitched for the winners and had an easy time. The Yanks had a 10-run lead before the Browns could score. Melillo made three hits for the losers. Ben Chapman, Yankee outfielder, stole his fifty-ninth base of the season in the third inning.

Jack Russell and Hod Lisenbee pitched the Red Sox to a double victory over the Indians. The Boston club hit hard behind Russell in the first game, pounding out 15 hits. Miller led the attack with four out of five. Webb made three hits, and like Miller, accounted for two runs. Oliver batted in three runs for the Sox. Lisenbee was troubled by only one batter in the second game and that was Earl Averill. The young center fielder drove in all of Cleveland's runs with two long homers, one in the fourth and another in the eighth. Oliver made three hits for the Sox in this game.

Fred Marberry and Earl Whitehill staged a pitcher's battle in Washington. The Tigers outhit the Senators, 11 to 8, but could not get across enough runs. Detroit tied the score in the eighth and sent the game into extra innings, but the Senators rallied for the winning run in the twelfth. Manush hit two singles for the winners, drove in one run and scored two others himself. Myer, Kuhel and Gill also had two hits each for the Senators. Johnny Stone, with a triple and two singles, led Detroit at bat. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	3	10	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Grove and Heving; Faber, Bowler and Grube. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—1h. 32m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	6	0	1	3	0	x	14	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	14	3

Batteries—Pennock and Dickey; Stewart, Hebert, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Moriarty, Guthrie and Campbell. Time—2h. 18m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	x	6	15	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Russell and Connolly; Hudlin, Lawson and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Van Grafian, Geisel and Nallin. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	x	6	10	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	4

Batteries—Lisenbee and Storie; Brown and Sewell. Umpires—Geisel, Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 40m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Wash'ton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	8	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	3	11	1

Batteries—Marberry and Spencer, Bolton; Whitehill and Ruel. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 40m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	45	34	.570
San Francisco	44	35	.557
Oakland	45	36	.556
Portland	42	38	.525
Hollywood	37	41	.474
Missions	36	44	.443
Seattle	35	45	.438
Sacramento	34	44	.438

RESULTS SEPT. 18

Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 6, Missions 5.
Seattle 8, Portland 6.
Seattle 3, Portland 1.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 1.

NIGHBOR TO HANDLE BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19—Frank Nighbor, for years a center on the Ottawa Senators and a featured star in hockey, has been selected to manage the Buffalo team of the International Hockey League this coming season. Nighbor was the greatest defensive center of his day and utilized a poke-checking style of play that others have tried to copy for years. He ended his active playing days in 1929-30 with Toronto.

MISS HILLEARY AND WINNER WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Miss Virginia Hillsary of the Germantown Cricket Club and Alexander L. (Sandy) Wiener, former Yale athlete, won the Philadelphia district mixed tennis doubles championship yesterday at Manheim. The winners eliminated Miss Anne Page of Merion and Joseph H. Clhausen, Penn A. C., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

SPORTS BRITISH

DO LISTENERS-IN STAY OUT?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE recent edict of the English Football League that its clubs shall not permit running comments upon soccer matches to be broadcast from their grounds opens up the question: Do listeners-in stay out? Presumably, the footballing powers have reasons for believing that they do, but this opinion is not shared by the man in the street, who is the man with the loudspeaker as well as the man in the shilling inclosure. He regards the radio description of the play just as a very good second best—a compensation for missing the real thing.

But there is a very large section of the community to which the air is the best, or only possible, medium for getting something like a first-hand "kick" out of a football match. They are the people who would not be at the game in any case, and it has given them tremendous enjoyment to follow the commentator's description as they lie in bed or sit by the fireside. They are not staying away because they want to do so, and they are really grateful for the audible trimmings—the cheers, the referee's whistle, and so forth—that bring the thrill of the outdoors into their experience. These are the folk to whom wireless means most, and the soccer fans among them view the curtailment of their pleasure with real concern.

BROADCAST CREATES WIDER PUBLIC INTEREST

Whatever may be the financial effect upon other clubs when two crack teams play to an unseen and uncountable "gate," it seems logical to argue, from the publicity which accrues, that the very broadcasting of the sport tends to create an even wider public for it. A striking illustration of the way such a thing happens is afforded by the case of the Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, London. For some 20 years these recitals (which, unlike football, have no general spectacular appeal and take place in the evenings, when people are most inclined to obtain their amusement easily), drew their specialized audience of music lovers, and there was a tremendous outcry when proposals were first made for the programs to be broadcast.

It was contended that the attendance at the concerts would be seriously affected. But, in actual experience, the result of putting the music on the air was that the audiences at the Queen's Hall grew greater and greater, until now the auditorium is often filled 20 minutes before the time of starting, and the advance bookings for seats are taken up, as a rule, soon after the programs are announced.

And this transformation, it should be stressed, is in a matter which depends for its appreciation upon ears, not eyes. In these days of vastly improved loudspeakers, it is only the extremely critical music lover who flinches at the very slight distortion of the orchestra's timbre: so it can be said flat out that the "Proms" have boomed because wireless has advertised their merits and created a new public for them. What reason can there be for anticipating a different result in the case of football games, which are primarily spectacles and have only slight auditory qualities, apart from such enthusiasm as the commentator can infuse into his staccato discourse.

Would anybody seriously propose that the broadcasting of the Arsenals' home matches last season, for example, adversely affected that club's astonishing balance sheet, or that the running commentary from Wembley Stadium would keep down the numbers at the Cup Final, if money (and not tickets bought months beforehand) were taken at the turnstiles? And what of the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, test cricket matches, the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, and Rugby football "internationals"? Do people stay at home to listen rather than venture forth to see? They certainly do not. They form a colossal overflow audience, as it were, when the "House Full" boards are up.

SUSPENSION CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT

The suspension of activities in connection with the "coverage" of popular sports events, whether in soccer or anything else, spells disappointment to large numbers of people, because this phase of radio work has already become part and parcel of everyday amusement. The fortunate folk are at the game, and thousands of the less fortunate ones can forget handicaps of immobility by sharing vicariously in the excitement of the occasion. After all, it is something to hear the band play before the players run onto the field, and hear the cheers rising to thunder, and picture the green turf and the white lines.

Soon the day may come when the picture will come through to the receiving set as perfectly as the accompanying sounds come over now. Television is almost within the range of practical politics, which means the promise of added pleasure for the enthusiasts who have to stay at home. But there is no evidence to suggest that television, even if working faultlessly and obtainable cheaply, would tempt the others, who need not stay at home, from the riper pleasure of being out on the packed terraces, cheering real men instead of pictures. The logical effect of good representation is to make people anxious to see the original, and, that being so, it is hard for most people to believe that listeners-in stay out or that soccer matches and radio reports can ever be rivals in public favor.

SIDELINES

CONTACT work now and, shortly, scrimmaging will just about determine starting lineups for the opening games of the late-

STUDY OF COSTS IN SHIPMENT OF GOODS IS URGED

Butler Points Out New England's Advantages in Ocean Service

Methods of reducing cost by elimination of waste and simplification of operation are necessary in competing for business and obtaining "right prices," particularly in the case of transportation, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who announces today the preparation of a complete directory of the ocean and air services of the Port of Boston.

Based on a study of industrial traffic management made by this bureau, late in 1930, he said, transportation costs in the average business, it developed, account for as much as 25 per cent of the total expenditures. In some cases, it accounted for much more. "Clearly, then, there is need for a broad and accurate conception of the importance of traffic management in the industrial structure," he said.

"New England is especially favored in the shipping facilities, available for domestic consignments. For instance, there are 16 steamship companies offering sailings from Boston to 38 American ports. There are six air transportation lines furnishing service to American and Canadian airports from Boston and connecting with air, railroad and steamship lines to various ports of the United States and many foreign countries. Goods can be shipped from Boston by steamer to 12 ports in Maine, and seven on the west coast of the United States, not to mention various services to South Atlantic and Gulf ports."

The booklet, which is free to shippers, shows more than 80 steamship lines operating to and from Boston. Forty-four lines offering ocean freight service from Boston to more than 140 foreign ports, and 16 steamship companies having sailings to 38 American ports, are recorded. There is a section devoted to 65 import services.

Ford's Garden Edict Meets Protests

BARAGA, Mich., Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford's "no garden, no job" edict, recently issued to family men employed in his automobile plants, is meeting with opposition from outside sources.

Farmers throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan began raising a storm of protest yesterday, claiming enforcement of the order would impoverish them. The Baraga Grange, leading in the protest, passed a resolution against the plan and announced that copies would be sent to every subordinate grange in Michigan, as well as to the State Grange. The resolution urged that means be taken to have Mr. Ford's order rescinded or modified.

Mr. Ford's order was announced as a plan to help workmen in times of depression. He said that family men in his employ would have to go in for gardening next year or they would find themselves without jobs.

Should Eastern Standards Be Raised?

* * *

Neatness and Literacy in Japan Impress Visitor

* * *

Necessity of Any Change Is Questioned

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

read tends to awaken new material wants. At any rate high literacy and a low standard of living seldom go hand in hand.

Here in Japan, thanks to an educational system to which I shall give more attention in a later article, illiteracy has been practically abolished. Less than 5 per cent of the people of adult age are unable to read or write. As a result the circulation of papers and magazines is prodigious.

Here in Tokyo are three papers, each with a circulation exceeding that of any American daily except a single New York tabloid. Advertising is not a great feature of these papers. Indeed, their proprietors discourage it by high rates. But there are department stores in Tokyo which would do credit to Boston or Chicago, and which are filled with the products of Western factories. A good many of these products, in the form of "proprietary" articles, seem to be sold for less than in the United States.

This is said to be a time of acute business depression in Japan, as in other countries, yet every department store I visited in Tokyo was fairly packed with shoppers. I noticed, furthermore, that the departments given over to imported goods were the ones which seemed to be doing the biggest business. The needs which were being supplied were, as a rule, wants of which the people a quarter of a century ago were ignorant. They sprung from a new and higher standard of living, undoubtedly somewhat influenced by reading in the papers of conditions of life elsewhere.

Subject at Hangchow

It is not, therefore, surprising that one of the chief topics of discussion at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hangchow, China, which I am on my way to attend, should be the standard of living in the Far East. A paper on the subject written by Prof. De Lisle Burns, well known in the United States for his contributions to the discussions at Williamstown, has recently come into my possession in advance of its presentation at Hangchow.

Professor Burns is not thrown into panic by the superficial evidences of poverty in the East. What is lacking here, thus far, is intelligent and sustained effort "for a better distribution of available goods and services."

England "with 4,000,000 persons living below the poverty line" and the United States with about 10,000,000 in like case—the figures are those of Professor Burns—can hardly point the finger of scorn at either Japan or China.

"But," he continues, "knowledge and organizing ability are being applied to the West to the solution of this ancient problem. It is not therefore, as superior beings, but only because the West has acquired some skill in the solution of problems similar to those of China and Japan, that one can consider the methods of raising the standards of living in those countries.

The superficial observer in Tokyo would be apt to consider the standard of living as very low. Miles upon miles of little shops with the most pitiful little stocks of cheap goods, innumerable pygmy workshops where men clad only in trunks work away at some handicraft, the type of food displayed in the markets and the extreme simplicity of the lower-class Japanese home give an impression of widespread poverty which the official reports do not wholly corroborate.

As against this may be cited the scarcity of beggars. In 10 days' time I have seen but three in both Tokyo and Yokohama.

The spectacle which the great and opulent city of New York presented a year ago, of men selling apples on street corners, has not been paralleled here. Nor are residences of a certain degree of comfort and self-respect lacking in districts which to our western eyes seem narrowly to approach the slum.

Strolling in such sections toward evening, we were impressed by the appearance of the women, who, the day's work being over, came out from pitiful little shops, or pygmy houses, which to our western eyes looked much like hovels. Invariably they were clad in fresh, cool kimonos, of brilliant colors, with the artistic obi knotted about the waist.

Faces Clean

Their faces were clean and shining; their feet, either in clean white stockings, or bare and clean, thrust into wooden pattens. The babies, seemingly as innumerable as the sands of a seashore, gave like evidence of the greatest care. Moreover, the little glimpses we could catch, now and then, of the living quarters behind the shops showed a similar devotion to neatness.

The simplicity of Japanese home life offers a certain obstacle to any considerable elevation of the standard of living. Things which we in the West consider essentials are simply not to be found. Desks, chairs, bookcases, tables (except low ones for serving meals), beds, wardrobes, couches, are all lacking. About the only concessions to western ideas the Japanese are making are in the line of refrigerators, electric fans, and radio sets.

Oddly enough, the nation is almost extravagant in its use of electricity. The cities of Tokyo and Yokohama glow with neon lights as does no American metropolis, and on the other hand the remotest farmhouse has its electric bulbs. As one of the promoters of electric service expressed it to me, the nation never went through the gas stage but leaped from oil lamps to electricity.

What the Japanese housekeeper does for lack of all those places for putting "things" is hard to imagine. The American who must have shelves, closets and cupboards to conceal years' accumulation of stuff, mainly rubbish, cannot imagine the cleanliness and restfulness of these homes in which soft matting is the only furniture and a panel, screen or pot of arranged flowers the only decoration. Where the people put the books and magazines they buy with such avidity, I cannot guess.

So if the purpose of raising the eastern standard of living is to increase American exports, it might be suggested that a beginning might be made by teaching the Japanese to furnish their homes. Already that process is going on. The more comfortable classes no longer build Japanese homes, but are surrendering to the western reverence for things.

But it will be long before those in humbler circumstances begin buying American chairs, beds and whatnots. The changes in their customs will come rather through the introduction of wholly new articles like radios, phonographs, electric refrigerators and the sewing machine and typewriter. Perhaps after all there is a sound philosophy in the Japanese custom of clean and empty rooms which it would be a pity to disturb in the name of "civilization" but really at the behest of trade.

CORPORATION PAYS $1,660,181 FOR SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—A contract covering the sale of the 12 Shipping Board vessels comprising the Diamond Line fleet to the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation of New York for $1,660,181 was signed today at the Shipping Board.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Helen Matson, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Martha Matson, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. E. A. W. Johnson.
Mrs. D. C. Bannister.
Mrs. Bertha F. Brooks, Hammond, Ind.
Mrs. Viola M. Garlick, Chicago, Ill.
Mark Garlick, Chicago, Ill.
Florence M. Williams, Lincoln, Ill.
Miss Ruth E. Kuralt, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Marjorie B. Ruggles, West Springfield, Mass.
Sidney E. Kassel, New York, N. Y.
W. J. Dimitrijeoric, Annapolis, Md.
Edmund M. O'Neill, Port Huron, Mich.
Grace O'Neill, Port Huron, Mich.
Florence A. Nichols, Peoria, Ill.
Edith L. Zahn, Coronado, Calif.
Mrs. Anna R. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
J. M. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Jewel E. Lippert, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geeorge D. Lippert, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Reka Johnston, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Lowell, Detroit, Mich.
William A. Johnston, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Anna Gassbeek, Cadillac, Mich.
Mrs. R. L. Strader, Wichita, Kan.
R. L. Strader, Wichita, Kan
Mrs. Ira Powers, Wichita, Kan.
Ira Powers, Wichita, Kan.
Mrs. E. H. Bond, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. George H. Ruddick, Quincy, Mass.
W. E. Kellogg, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Gertrude M. Kellogg, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Eleanor H. Johnson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mary Nicholson, Hamilton, Can.
Vivian Cooter, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Rose Johnson, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Libbie Corah, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Lombard, Ill.
Alice P. Emery, Newton, Mass.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, direction.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Rose Room Orchestra.
6:20 News flashes.
6:30 NBC, Seth Parker's Homecoming.
7:00 Temperature; barometer; organ.
7:25 Organ Answer Man.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts: Moiseyva Boguslawski, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra. Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Venuti and Lang; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts. E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
6:15 McKenelly's Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 "Ode to WBZ," Prof. F. B. Hall.
7:33 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 "Through the Years," WBZA Players.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter; Joan Lowell and Count Felix von Luckner, speakers; sketch.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo," burlesque sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Male Quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Merry-go-round; sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire; football scores.
6:00 "Selected Cameos"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:15 Variety review.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, harmony duo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, The Bon Bons.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: "Unemployment and Farm Relief Legislation."
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "American Born."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Beginning of Wireless," Senatore Marconi, from London.
5:20 CBS, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
5:45 The Saturday Nighters.
6:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
6:15 Professional Golf Final summary.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:30 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News."
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Renard's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, St. George Hotel Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 20
WEEI, Boston (590kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Talk, Carveth Wells.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:45 NBC, Old Company's American Singers.
2:15 NBC, Caribbeans Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Sophie Braslau, contralto; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems, "Iolanthe."
7:00 Fox program: Earle Nelson, John Herrick.
7:27 Announcement; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Jack Beauvais, songs.
10:15 NBC, "Best Sellers," Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude"; string orchestra.
2:15 NBC, "My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons—Ramsay MacDonald," Mr. Valentine Williams.
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, "Gay Vienna"; gypsy orchestra and soloists.
4:30 Philco Concert; recorded.
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 "Song Pictures"; voice and piano.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
7:00 Jewish "Day of Atonement" Program.
7:30 NBC, "Candlelight Musicale."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour; sketches, talks, music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; Monroe Silver; quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:00 "Governor's Day," Eastern States Exposition.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
5:30 Vagabonds Orchestra.
6:00 Soloist and organ.
6:30 The Yankee Troubadours.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braglotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Theo Karle, tenor.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin and concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar," Balalaika Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
11:00 Time news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichol's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaffi organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Michael Faraday," Sir William Bragg, from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Rhythmic Melodies.
1:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail; soloist; orchestra.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, Pastorale Musicale.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue. Comedy; music; mystery drama.
6:30 CBS, Howard Dandies Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Advertising Section of over 60 editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERY HOME needs Garnier's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chocolate and all washable stains from clothing and fabrics. Agents wanted. Dept. N, 377 Preston Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

SELL finest personal Christmas cards and box assortments to friends; earn extra money, spare time; without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SELL beautiful $1-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DORELL CO., Dept. S-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $20,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly established service of 27 years reputation standing through many preliminaries and explains for position of the calibre sought; also procedure to individuals by each client's personal requirements; full details covering the present positions in demand; no charge to bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 128 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

EMMA-CAROLINE — Delicious Candied and chocolate-coated grapefruit peel, $1.00 the pound; box postpaid. U. B. A., 1864 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; state spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JAHALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD, MASS.
Waterfront estate, 4 acres, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage quarters; horseback, boating, warm bathing; cool summers, warm winters. M. E. KENT, Barnstable, Mass.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Bargain for sale; $18,000 beautiful home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; one-half block from beautiful Bay Biscayne; furnished; fine shrubbery; write for photo, details. Refined residential section; terms. GEO. GRIM, 612 S. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston.—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science Church; day or weekly rates on application. Com. 7982. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave.—Near Christian Science church; day or weekly rates on application; elevator service. (Mrs. Ellis). Apt. 6, 3rd floor. Commonwealth 9118.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 20 years' experience construction and maintenance, 10 years supervision; will accept factory, hotel or building, maintenance, anywhere. Box E-152, 1409 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN of education and good sense wishes position as companion; drives a car; could assist in house or business management. Box 112, Auburndale, Fla.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, EXPERT COACH. HE. 1372. SCREEN ACTION AND MICROPHONE SPEECH. 1607 N. ORANGE DRIVE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

TO LET—FURNISHED

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS—Beautiful home, exceptional residence district; excellent transportation and schools; 10 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage; reasonable rental. 1006 Wesley Ave.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 2 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1865 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 823 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and 5 cars.

N. Y. C., East 49th St., 300 Park Ave., Sherry's—Sale or lease, beautifully furnished 12-room apartment; special paneling and wood carving. Inquire building rental office.

TO RENT for one year, a colonial house with delightful view; completely furnished; a practitioner's home where restful study can be assured; 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths and study; $125 month. Box H-31, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

WANTED

WE WISH TO COMMUNICATE with anyone desiring to introduce a new product, or to open up new territory; product must have real value and merit; also can furnish fancy Red River Valley Potatoes, car lots. RED RIVER VALLEY BROKERAGE CO., 306 11th Street N., Moorhead, Minn.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

The Collegene May Now Select Her New Fall Wardrobe at

CAHEEN'S

BIRMINGHAM COAL & COKE CO.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

E. P. Inscho & Sons
Plumbing and Heating
24 Years' Experience
Automatic Heat of All Kinds
Electric Refrigerators
Gas—Refrigerators—Stoves—Heaters
PHONE 4-2056

GAS RANGES WATER HEATERS
New and Used Repairs, Piping
BERRY APPLIANCE CO.
515 N. 19TH ST. Phone 3-9888

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver Phone 7-5871

GOODYEAR
SHOE HOSPITAL
South's Most Beautiful Shop
Phone 4-9330 418 W. 20th Street
Opposite Tutwiler Hotel
Work Called For and Delivered

8:30 Gounod's "Faust," presented by Mme. Vinello Johnson.
10:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
10:35 News flashes.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:47 p. m.—NBC, "Maze of Melody."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:20 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

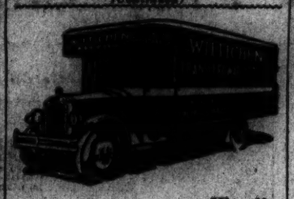
7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Faraday Centenary from London; addresses by Ramsay MacDonald, Duc de Broglie and Senatore Marconi.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.

L. A. Miller, president of Willys-Overland Company, said today that action of the directors in omitting the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was based entirely upon a desire to preserve cash. He said the expiration of the Knight motor patents in April, 1931, was in no way responsible for the action.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)



We Also Sell Coal and Coke

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4381
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

VEITCH PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
616 2ND AVE. N.
Bus. 3-8562 Phones Res. 6-4640

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N.
2010 3RD AVENUE N.
309 20TH STREET N.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Guarantee Shoe Co.
1905 3RD AVE.—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

TRUEMAN SIGN CO.
SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
Phone 4-6496

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
Quality . . . . Service
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

Shine's
Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes

MOVED!
MARINELLO GUILD BEAUTY PARLOR
to 403-404 First National Bank Building
MRS. EMILY E. WATKINS
MRS. SARAH A. LAND

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Serve Yourself from a Smiling Shelf

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE 107 CEDAR

Mercantile Paper Co.
Printers
Cedar 78
108 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

FORT LAUDERDALE

Bon Ami
The MODERN CLEANER

The Wheless Sanitary Market
Service With Friendliness
924 NORTH ANDREWS AVE. Phone 9142

CUSTER'S FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY—SERVICE
LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER
20 WALL ST. PHONE 74

FORT MYERS

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Meyers Jewelry Co.
1013 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

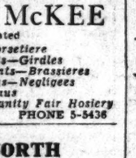
STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome *JACKSONVILLE, FLA.*

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Furchgott's
GOLD STORE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S



WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupon

Complete Stocks of School Clothing for Boys and Girls
Cohen Brothers

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
OF W. FORSYTH ST.
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
37 WEST FORSYTH STREET

LEVY'S ADAMS AT HOGAN
Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
$16.50
Sold Exclusively at Levy's

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
Graduate Corsetiere
Gossard Corsets—Girdles
Foundation Garments—Brassieres
Lingerie—Pajamas—Negligees
Trousseaux
Marshall Fields and Vanity Fair Hosiery
12 WEST DUVAL ST. PHONE 5-5436

LAKE WORTH

Palate Appeal
Worthmore Ice Cream
has it
Phone One-Ate-Four (184)

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in
Dry Goods and Shoes
Children's Shoes a Specialty
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLIN, Manager

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

LARGE SELECTION
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 25378

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1101 W. Flagler St.
MIAMI BEACH
845 5th Street 1899 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters Filling Station
165 SW 1ST STREET FR. 20669

THE ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street

W. E. BAUER
American and Swiss Watch Repairing a Specialty with
Bass Jewelry Company
LORRAINE ARCADE 114 E. FLAGLER

ORLANDO

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Monarch Food Products
Fresh Vegetables
Western Meats
G. C. ATKINS
Phone 3569 32 E. CHURCH ST.

STETSON HATS
Look well—last long
The MEN'S SHOP
CLARENCE BROWN

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 3176

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

ST. PETERSBURG

Roger's
CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
1700 CENTRAL AVE., St. Petersburg
Phone 4187

TAMPA

DIXIE LAUNDRY AND DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

Eddy G. Hauer
Reasonable prices in
Plumbing, Heating, Repair Work
Phone 4815 COR. FLA. and MICHIGAN

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes
Girdles, Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Dearborn 4180-K, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 12.

2044 NORTH DECATUR ROAD
LAUNDRY
May's
Rates $300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent Waving
Meyer & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
1131½ Forsythe St. N. W.
Phone Jackson 0614 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Suits the Public"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

LADY JANE SHOP, Inc.
Now showing our new fall styles
COATS, DRESSES, HATS
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
LADY JANE SHOP
33 BROUGHTON STREET, EAST

Everything Electrical
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
*Dra

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

THE ELIOT

Apartments of 1, 2 or 3 rooms in The Eliot may be had at very reasonable rentals.

Convenience features include Secretarial Switchboard, and an excellent dining room.

Rental Office on the premises. Inspection invited.

HENDERSON & ROSS
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
COM. 1484

209 WASHINGTON STREET — LAF. 5650
1320 BEACON STREET — ASP. 5500

ALLSTON, MASS.
7 and 8-room apartments, $70 and $85 per month; all modern improvements including electric refrigeration; adults; American families. IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St. Tel. Stadium 2782.

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY
2-3 Rm. Apts. 51 Audubon Rd. $50-$80
1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St., Boston Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BACK BAY—NEW SUITES—LOW RENTS. 1 to 6 Rooms—$25 to $65—100 yards from church. Modern, new paint, paper, oak floors. Apply office, 95 Norway St., or 16 Westland Ave.

BELMONT, MASS.—Furnished modern apartment, 5 rooms, sun porch, electric refrigeration. 2 baths; 1 block to car line, 12 minutes to Harvard Square. Bel. 0366-J.

BOSTON—Three pleasant furnished housekeeping rooms, living room, kitchen, chamber and bathroom; part of a large furnished suite. Commonwealth 2367 (mornings).

BOSTON SAVOY APARTMENTS, 24 Haviland Street—One and two-room suites with kitchenette and bath, $30 to $45; owner supervision.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Clean, homelike rooms for 1 or 2; business women preferred.

BROOKLINE
Longwood Section
Exclusive Neighborhood

CHOICE attractive corner apartment, nine rooms, 3 tiled baths, all outside; southwestern exposure, 2 porches, electric refrigeration, greatly reduced rental. Tel. ASPinwall 5241.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Beacon St.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished, open fireplace; also single room, large closet; 1 hour to 15 minutes from Park St.; references. Regent 5076-W.

BROOKLINE HILL, MASS.—Near high school; 6 rooms, newly renovated; heat and janitor service. Regent 7766.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 85th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

CAMBRIDGE

Burton Halls, 10 Dana St.

FIREPLACES, electric refrigeration, switchboard service, bay windows, sunny exposure, 4 minutes' walk to Harvard Square.
1 room, alcove, kitchen, bath, hall.....$52
2 rooms (living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, hall).....$60
4 rooms (living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath).....$82
Building office open day and night.

Bromley Court, 84 Prescott St.

Across "The Yard" from Harvard Square
1 room, dining room, kitchen, bath, hall.....$55
2 rooms, kitchen, bath, hall, front cor. $63
4 rooms, kitchen, bath, hall, front cor. $95
Electric refrigeration, fireplaces; exceptional conveniences and modernness in a different atmosphere you will like. Ring Superintendent's bell.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street

"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5666.

FLEETWOOD, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
ROGER WILLIAMS APARTMENTS
William Str.t, off Gramatan Avenue
3½ and 4½-room elevator apartments, spacious, cross ventilation, free refrigeration, incinerators, playground, roof garden, beautiful baths, attractive kitchens; rentals consistent with the times.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

Hotel Gralyn

20 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON, MASS.
Just off Commonwealth Ave.

Restful and beautifully located, 5-minutes to Park St. Single and double rooms with kitchenette privileges, 2 to 5-room suites with kitchenette and private bath.

Tel. KEN more 3900
Robert K. Johnson, Manager

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7690
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
834 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3004
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9295

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Apartments of unusual distinction

MYLES STANDISH
30 BAY STATE ROAD

Modern housekeeping apartments, 10 minutes from the theatrical and shopping district, in an apartment hotel offering every facility and comfort. Features include twenty-four hour elevator and switchboard service, beauty parlor, commissary, new G. E. refrigeration, squash court and billiard rooms.

RATES

From $45.00 for unfurnished single room with bath to $275.00 for 4-room furnished with complete hotel service.

ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH STREET
IN FENWAY—KEN. 6178

All outside rooms in this modern apartment building close by the shopping centers in Fenway recreation center, and in the heart of the educational institutions area.

RATES

$40.00 for single unfurnished room with bath to $82.50 for three-room suite. Housekeeping facilities in every apartment. Furnished at surprisingly moderate additional cost.

NORDBLOM, Management

DELHAM HALL
At COOLIDGE CORNER
Brookline

Quiet, refined atmosphere, with home and hotel environment ideally balanced. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant.
Tel. BEAcon 2430
Nordblom Management

Barrington Court
987-989 Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE
ON THE CHARLES

A modern first-class apartment building located opposite Harvard Stadium, Soldiers Field, the athletic grounds of Harvard College, and the Cambridge Boat Club, and within a few minutes of the Harvard Square Subway. The approach by auto is over a beautiful Metropolitan Parkway. Public garage is only 3 minutes' walk. Up-to-date equipment, including electric refrigeration and elevators. Now available, 3 rooms and bath to 8 rooms and 3 baths with accommodations for maids. Rentals from $75 to $300 per month.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises or Call

F. W. NORRIS CO.
AGENTS
31 Milk Street, Boston Tel. Lib. 5712

Lincoln Halls
Overlooking the Fenway
11-15 AUDUBON ROAD, BOSTON

1-room, kit., bath, hall....$40-$45
1-rm., alc., kit., bath, hall..$47-$50
2 rms., kit., bath, hall (front).$78
3 rms., kit., bath, hall (front).$93

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION

A quiet refined building, conveniently and beautifully situated. Within walking distance of Christian Science church and Symphony Hall. An unusual choice for fall occupancy.

GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477
Or see Mr. Rogers, Supt. at No. 11

TO LET

6-Room Heated Apartments

With continuous hot water supplied and shower baths. On 3d and 4th floors at 907 and 913 Boylston St. Near stores, churches, etc., handy to Mass. subway station. All in good condition. Rent only $70 monthly. Shown by appointment. Apply at once to

WILLIAM PEASE O'BRIEN
209 Washington Street, Boston
Phone LAFayette 4991

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS
BROOKLINE, MASS., 1569 Beacon St.—Several attractive, homelike 7-8-room apartments; convenient to stores, schools and cars. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises.

Newton, Mass. Attractive 7-room apartment, fireplace, tile bath, garage; also choice furnished apartment. Tel. Newton North 2638-M. 172 Washington St.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern upper apartment, 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage; near church and depot. Call OWNER, New. No. 7304.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 86th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL
SUBLET—Very desirable lower suite overlooking Charles River, 3 large rooms and bath; available Oct. 1st. Phone Univ. 3050, Suite 111 (Cambridge, Mass.).

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $60 to $75. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

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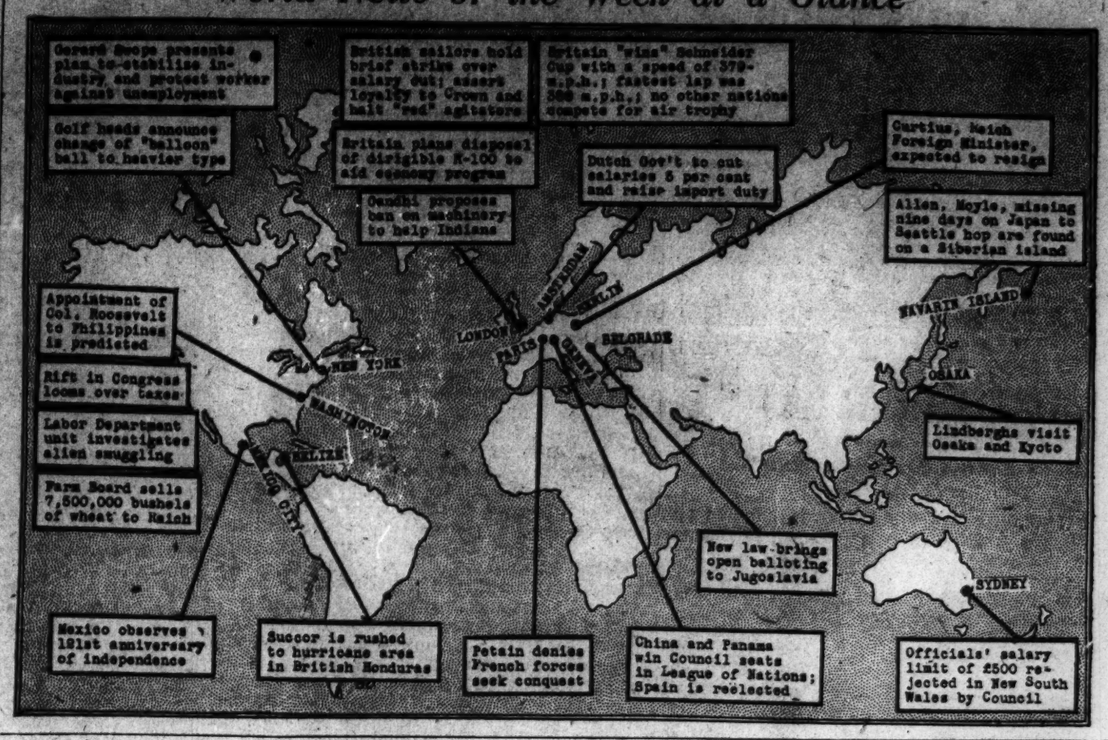
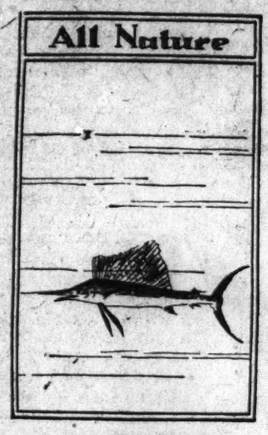
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


General Smuts presents plan to stabilise industry and protect worker against unemployment
British sailors hold brief strike over salary cut; assert loyalty to Crown and halt "red" agitators
Britain "wins" Schneider Cup with a speed of 379-m.p.h.; fastest lap was 360 m.p.h.; no other nations compete for air trophy
Golf heads announce change of "balloon" ball to heavier type
Britain plans disposal of dirigible R-100 to aid economy program
Dutch Gov't to cut salaries 8 per cent and raise import duty
Curtius, Reich Foreign Minister, expected to resign
Gandhi proposes ban on machinery to help Indians
Allen, Moyle, missing nine days on Japan to Seattle hop are found on a Siberian island
Appointment of Col. Roosevelt to Philippines is predicted
Rift in Congress looms over taxes
Labor Department unit investigates alien smuggling
Farm Board sells 7,500,000 bushels of wheat to Reich
Lindberghs visit Osaka and Kyoto
New law brings open balloting to Jugoslavia
Mexico observes 121st anniversary of independence
Succor is rushed to hurricane area in British Honduras
Petain denies French forces seek conquest
China and Panama win Council seats in League of Nations; Spain is reelected
Officials' salary limit of £500 rejected in New South Wales by Council
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BELGRADE
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
BERLIN
AMSTERDAM
WARSAW
BAVARIA ISLAND
OSAKA
SYDNEY

All Nature



Atlantic Sailfish
(Istiophorus nigricans)

Where: Warm, open sea from Massachusetts to Florida.

Distinguishing Features: Average length of adult six feet. Dorsal or "upper" fin greatly elevated, forming a "sail"; ventral or "bottom" fins very long. A mackerel like fish with bones of upper jaw consolidated into a round-edged and spearlike "sword."

Use: An excellent food fish.

Closely related to the gallant swordfish, the sailfish carry their weapons with them in the form of long, spearlike beaks. By far the most striking feature of this large fish is the high and long dorsal fin, which the best fish-story teller will insist the fish spreads before the wind and scuds along at a great rate.

This is of course not true, for though the sailfish does come to the surface often, it never depends on the wind or does any expert tacking.

These fish frequent warm seas and come and go to suit their own whims. They have been occasionally observed in the Pacific open waters as well as in the Atlantic, but are most prolific about the Florida coast. In form the sailfish is slim and graceful, being many times longer than broad. In color it is metallic blue gray, dark above, and well covered with scales. The large dorsal fin is touched with bright blue.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Inquiry (Mrs. J. L. P.) — Yes, *in-kwire'-y.*

Instantaneous, preface (Mrs. E. R. W.)—*In-stan-tay'-ne-us*, with secondary stress on first syllable; *i* as in *it*, first *a* as in *account*, second as in *ray*, *e* as in descend, *u* as in circus. Avoid *in-stun-tane'-yus.*

The *a* in *pref'-ace* is "quick-long," having all the initial quality of the *a* in *ray*, but not the quantity—being cut off short; *e* short. Avoid *preh'-fis.*

Pecan ("Grower") — Preferably *pe-can'*, with *e* as in descend, *a* short, as in *cat*. (The *a* as in *arm* is second choice.)

Blossom, flower (F. A.)—No especial difference except that "blossom" is more commonly applied to a bloom which develops into edible fruit. One speaks of apple blossoms and dahlia flowers, for instance.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: If all the picnic sandwiches consumed any summer Sunday were stacked in one heap, there'd be an ant on top.

Los Angeles Times: Some men are born patient and others blow their horns in traffic jams.

Sioux City Tribune: Experience has taught that the best way to stop hitchhiking is just to let them hike.

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: A committee of five usually consists of the man who does the work, three others to pat him on the back and one to bring in a minority report.

Detroit News: It was three years ago, as we remember, when it was universally agreed that the then popular small, close-fitting felt hat for girls was so good-looking, comfortable and altogether sensible it would never go out of style.

Atlantic Coast Line News: Some people grow under responsibility—others merely swell.

Passing Show: "How do you explain the miracle of an apple ripening and falling to the ground?" asks a correspondent. The boys in the neighborhood must have overlooked it.

A Quotation for Today

IN CHARACTER, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.
—LONGFELLOW.

The Mail Bag

Newport, South Wales, England

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much and I always read the Mail Bag first. This is the first time I have ever sent in a letter but I hope to write many times in the future.

The town in which I live is not very large, but it is an important seaport. Newport owes much of its importance to the South Wales coal field, and it is rapidly growing every day.

I have many hobbies and for one of them I save all the most interesting paragraphs from the Monitor, and I file them away in a cabinet which I made. They are very useful and they have often helped me in my school work.

I have started a correspondence club called the "International Correspondence Club." Perhaps you would be able to get me some new members for it. Any boy in any country who writes in either English, Spanish, French or Esperanto will receive a reply. W. E. F.

Caldwell, Idaho

Dear Editor:

Once before I wrote to the Mail Bag and gained some lovely "corries." I think the Monitor is a wonderful paper and I especially enjoy The Young Folks Page, The Diary of Snubs Our Dog and The Home Forum. Ever since we have taken the Monitor it has been a great help to me in my school work.

My home is situated on a ranch of 80 acres five miles out of the city of Caldwell. I attend the Caldwell High School there. I am 15 years of age and will be a sophomore when school starts this fall. I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially tennis, basketball, baseball and swimming. I should like to hear from someone in France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Spain.

If Betty May Archibald of Amsterdam, New York, sees this letter will she please write to me, as I have misplaced her address. Beth H.

[Will you please send in your last name, Beth?—Ed.]

Miami, Florida

Dear Editor:

Miami is a very beautiful city (at least I think so) and there are many splendid views, especially the bay front from a boat on a moonlight night. I have been one of the many persons to enjoy this from a boat, and it is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen.

I often wish that business people in large cities who have no opportunity to leave their work could come to Miami and spend a few weeks drinking in the fresh sea breaze and enjoying the beach and beautiful surroundings.

I am 13 years of age and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I am fond of outdoor sports. Hoping to receive letters from girls of any age and from any corner of the world. Jeanne N.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

As I am a very interested Girl Scout, your excellent idea of the Mail Bag has given me several opportunities to "be a friend to all," to girls living in different parts of the world.

I have lived in this big city of Cleveland for all of my 13 years. We live right on the shore of Lake Erie, so that we can go swimming every day in the summer and coasting in the winter. It is a lovely place to live, but I should like to have letters from out-of-the-way places. I should like very much to hear from girls 13 or 14 years old, who are interested in sports and collecting stamps, especially those in foreign countries. Georgiana S.

Lowell, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Lowell is only 26 miles from Boston. There is not much of special interest here since the city is a typical manufacturing city and the people depend largely upon the mills for employment.

I am 14 years of age and should be glad to have any boys of my own age anywhere write to me. Two of my cousins who live in Pawtucket, R. I., have made many friends through the Mail Bag and I think it is a great idea. My hobbies are stamp collecting and hiking. I am very fond of both. I will close hoping that some boys will write to me. Thank you for your kindness in forwarding my letters. Harold A. B.

Madison, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

My home is in a small town of 5000 on the prairies of South Dakota. I belong to a Girl Scout Troop and attended a Girl Scout camp at a near-by lake this summer. I have two brothers who are Scouts, too. The older one was honored by receiving his Eagle Scout badge from Admiral Byrd last fall, and the younger one received his Life Scout badge from him.

I am especially interested in exchanging stamps with girls in foreign countries. Elenore B.

Grant Park, Illinois

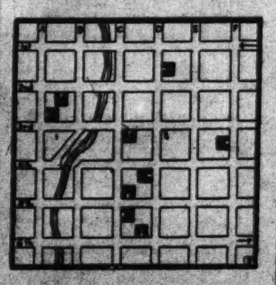
Dear Editor:

As I am interested in snapshots, particularly with unusual or strange subjects, I should like very much to exchange snapshots of places in Chicago and vicinity for snapshots of interesting places and things all over the world. I have plenty of interesting snapshot studies of Chicago so I hope any correspondents will send theirs right along.

The Monitor has become almost indispensable to me and I read almost every word. I find the travel articles very interesting and hope they will continue.

W. Tucker D.

Shortest Route Puzzle

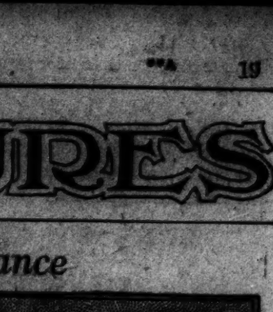


Starting at the arrow in the upper right corner, see if you can trace the shortest path through this city that a shopper might take in order to call at each of the stores indicated. The doors to these stores are indicated. The streets are named to aid in checking with the answer. Leave the city by street marked with arrow in lower right-hand corner.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle.
Hammer
Orange
Oblong
Violet
Eskimo
Rubber.
(Hoover Moratorium)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Wedding Guest

(Children's Newspaper)
London, Eng.

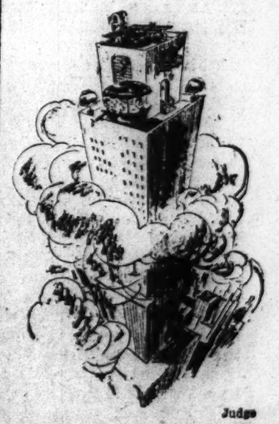
A YOUNG man who had been a guest at a fashionable wedding stood outside a London church the other day waiting for his car. He was wearing his best clothes in honor of his friends, and perhaps looked something of a fop.

Along came a tired old woman with a broken-down perambulator loaded with rubbish. She crossed the road, heaved her rickety chariot on to the pavement, and the strain of mounting the curb seemed to be the last straw, for the pram collapsed.

Some laughed at the tramp's mishap, and some pitied her, but one man tried to help. He was the wedding guest.

He crossed the road, examined the absurd vehicle, and used his handkerchief to replace a broken spring. When he got into his car it was with very dirty hands, but what of that? A tired old woman was wheeling her broken-down old pram, and there was a smile on her face because someone had been kind to her; and when she waved her hand to him the wedding guest waved his hand back to her in return.

In Lighter Vein



Judge

"New York is a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't live down there if you gave it to me."

Do You Know That—

The German Prince who became George I, King of England, from 1714 to 1727, could not speak or write the English language?

The NC-4, the United States Navy seaplane, was the first aircraft to fly across the Atlantic Ocean?

Michigan, the home of the automobile, has about 800 blacksmith shops and 70 livery stables?

The Library of Congress has a collection of 4,103,000 books and pamphlets, 1,160,000 maps, 1,060,000 pieces of music, and about 500,000 prints?

A telescope, with a reflector that will magnify 40,000 diameters, has been installed at Perkins Observatory at Delaware, Ohio?

Atlanta, Ga., was at one time known as Terminus back in 1837, and later as Marthasville?

A robot distributing station of the New York Edison Company supplies power for lighting the homes of 300,000 families without the aid of a single attendant?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Economic Disarmament

CAN the nations of the world unite in an agreement binding them to nonaggression in foreign trade? The world has had four months to ponder the question since it was first propounded by Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Relations, last May. Lately he has renewed the suggestion at meetings of the European Union Commission at Geneva.

In May the proposal aroused a great deal of wonder as to what was back of it. Had not the Soviet Union been underselling the world in almost every open wheat market? Did it not threaten to flood the trading nations not only with foodstuffs and raw materials but with simple manufactured goods as well? The idea that Mr. Litvinoff should advance a pact of economic disarmament sounded preposterous to those who had felt the Soviet's reëntry into world markets. How could the rest of the world coöperate with a Russia which because of its money system is in a class by itself?

Little has been heard about Soviet activities since these questions were asked. Fears of wholesale dumping have been almost forgotten. The sugar producers' meeting in Cuba, for instance, now finds that the prospect of tremendous sugar exports from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, held out as sure to defeat the Chadbourne plan for restricting world sugar exports, is a mare's nest.

Consequently the discussion of the Soviet project is much calmer at its second offering. A recognition has developed of the unwisdom of regarding the Soviet as an insulated economic phenomenon. Its Five-Year Plan and any other plan that may succeed it are dependent for their success upon the sales of Soviet goods abroad. Only with the proceeds of these sales can the Soviet buy machinery, the basis of its industrial program. Clearly it is of some consequence to the U. S. S. R. whether it gets $1 a bushel for its export wheat or 50 cents. Low world prices, in other words, are of no less concern to the U. S. S. R. than to other exporting countries.

Other similarities between the two systems have been discovered in the last four months. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the well-known American engineer who is helping to develop the hydro-electric resources of the U. S. S. R., goes so far as to suggest that state capitalism, rather than Communism, now prevails in the Soviet realm. In a sense, of course, he is merely substituting one label for another, but the new label is the more accurate. One manifestation of this "state capitalism" is that the Government conducts the country's foreign trade.

But other governments are also making inroads into this sphere. Almost every day, for instance, the newspapers record the wheat-selling activities of the United States Farm Board. An exchange of goods has just been negotiated with the Brazilian Government. Italy also does business as a government in the buying and selling of basic commodities on the world market. Certainly the Soviet Government is no longer unique in this respect, though of course no other government practices a monopoly of foreign trading.

When individuals disagree in business relations over national frontiers, the offended party takes his case to the courts in the other party's country. The rift seldom extends to the relations between their governments. But now that the governments are themselves in the rôle of merchants, the possibility of conflict is increased, and it is therefore more than ever essential that causes of commercial discord such as arise in tariff and other discriminations shall be removed. That these trade discriminations should be abandoned is the intention of the Litvinoff plan. Such a pact would without doubt be a great step toward that economic union which is now engaging the attention of European statesmen.

Let the Film Please Itself

FILM producers are apparently determined to go on filming plays and novels. The British section of Paramount has just declared that the mainstay of film production must be the adaptation of stories already told in another medium. English producers contemplate the filming of many of the Galsworthy plays. And when Mr. Samuel Goldwyn asserted that his screen version of Elmer Rice's "Street Scene" would be made with the minimum alterations to the stage script he apparently meant what he said. "It is going to be the play, the whole play, and nothing but the play," he stated, and the result, on the whole, bears out his statement.

The critics, of course, deplore all this. They say that the film should invent its own stories. Theater and cinema are the homes of different arts, and a plot that is suited to the one is, almost *ipso facto*, unsuited to the other. All this is very plausible, and in theory it is correct enough. But a glance at the history of the drama itself will show the danger of making arbitrary rules as to what the cinema should, or should not, do.

Shakespeare, for example, adapted novels and histories, very often quoting passages almost verbatim. He is the only proof needed to support the conviction of most film producers that, given sufficient ability, a work of art can be successfully translated out of one medium into another. Yet, on grounds of theory, Shakespeare has been as vigorously attacked as any play-adapting film producer. Did not Frederick the Great say that his dramas, because they flouted the classical conventions, were fit only for barbarians? And may not some film producer of the future, adapting a stage play for the screen bring off as fine a stroke of work as did Shakespeare when he made out of a history the stage play of "Macbeth"?

Canada's Air Progress

IN SOME of the most notable aircraft trips this year, Canadian territory has been traversed. On one record flight around the world, American airmen departed eastward from Canada and returned on the west through Canada. The Lindbergh trip to Japan included a Canadian air route from Ottawa over the northwest. German airmen came in through Canada after exploring the proposed route from Europe over Greenland.

Last year, through the linking up of airways on the Western Hemisphere, regular services were established between Aklavik on the Arctic coast and Buenos Aires and Valparaiso in South America. Canada's contribution to this mail, express and passenger traffic by air is being well maintained. According to the annual report of the Canadian controller of civil aviation, the total flying time during 1930 showed an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year. It has been the Canadian policy to avoid undue expansion, consequently there has been no extensive retrogression. During the year, 474,199 pounds of mail, or approximately 19,000,000 letters, were safely carried by air under Canadian post office contracts.

Canadian municipalities are reported as responding well to this new enterprise by establishing airports. Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver have made outstanding contributions. The prairie cities are keenly interested. The northern prairie country has few changes of elevation. It is covered with a network of waterways, giving ideal conditions for the operation of flying boats during the summer.

While Canada is practicing retrenchment, along with other countries at present, the organization of commercial aviation is being maintained. There is reason for Canadian confidence in the steady progress of an international air service.

Privately Paid Police

ABOLITION of the Pennsylvania industrial police force, known generally as the "coal and iron police," recently by Governor Pinchot, carries considerable importance in the problem of preserving law and order in the United States, particularly in industrial regions. The reasons for this action should be examined carefully in view of the fact that company-paid police still exist in other parts of the nation, especially in the soft coal fields.

A report of the Wickersham Commission issued recently estimated that the minimum cost of the 1050 men and officers who composed the small private army of Pennsylvania industrial police must have been around $1,260,000 annually, contrasted with the expenditure of only about $810,000 for the entire Pennsylvania State Police. In May, a total of sixty-nine companies, mostly in the Pennsylvania bituminous fields, were employing these guards, who wore the badge of the State, but who were paid from private funds.

The major objection to such private police forces must be fairly obvious. There may be practical advantages in some communities in commissioning private guards, watchmen or railroad detectives as special police officers, or in otherwise authorizing officers of the law, paid by private companies, where the state does not feel it can afford to station its own permanent policemen. But the idea of a large force of officers and men under private compensation from a specific group in the industrial order is fundamentally abhorrent to the American conception of government. The state cannot abrogate its duty to maintain order to any private agency, however well intentioned.

Furthermore, policemen, above almost all other public officials, should be servants of the people—the whole people. They cannot draw their pay from one class of society without in some degree identifying themselves with the interests of that class. Even without the tales of alleged brutality by coal and iron police against striking workmen in Pennsylvania, the facts would remain the same: no matter how impartial and ably organized a private police force may be, it cannot have the full confidence of the other group of society, and without such confidence the success of the law enforcement agent is doomed to eventual failure.

For these reasons most citizens will feel that the sooner other states substitute their own officers for company-paid police in industrial regions, the better. If judges received their compensation from private parties in a dispute, the condition would be termed outrageous; and yet the policeman has frequently been termed "the poor man's judge." He should be the employee of the state alone.

Opening the French Purse

THE ease with which the French market absorbed its half share of the $400,000,000 loan to Great Britain has renewed the hope that before long the French people will develop their hospitality to foreign securities. This would facilitate the dispersion of the unprecedently large gold reserve in France to some of the countries which are urgently in need of fresh capital.

French hesitancy in lending abroad has not sprung from habit or conservatism. France is an old hand at foreign investment. Unlike Great Britain, she did not invest in "equities," such as foreign railroads and utilities, but consigned her spare money to governments, buying their bonds on a lavish scale. Time was when the finance necessary to bolster the imperial ambitions of Tsarist Russia came out of the little black purse of the French peasants, with whose nimble francs the Russians built, for instance, the Chinese Eastern Railway. Other governments were equally accommodated—so long as they were friendly to French policy.

The war washed away billions of francs sunk in foreign government bonds. Yet it could not be said that the investment did not yield abundant fruit to France viewed as a nation. The possession of so much worthless scrip, however, did not enamor the French peasant with the idea of investment. Not only had his foreign bonds gone, but four-fifths of the savings represented by domestic bonds vanished when the Government in 1926 stabilized the French currency at one-fifth of its pre-war value.

But France quickly rehabilitated herself. She is once more in a position to invest abroad on a great scale. There are many reasons for this financial restoration, but French thrift, operating with the advantage of a fertile soil, must be given a place of honor. French peasants and shopkeepers again have savings, and, after finding that money in a stocking does not fructify, they show more disposition to consider the merit of investment.

As in pre-war days, the French are unable to find employment at home for some of their surplus funds. Logically such excess funds should spill into foreign channels where interest rates are higher than at home. Before this can be accomplished, however, the French people must be assured of reasonable safety for their capital. The requirement is merely another phase of that demand for security which is the corner stone of French policy.

In the provision of the British loan, the French people are taking a hand in insuring their own security—a point of view which has been stressed by most of the French financial writers. It is essential to monetary stabilization throughout the world, they say, that the dollar, the franc and the pound sterling should stick together. The thought is worthy of pursuit into matters other than financial, but for the moment it need only be said that the admission is indicative that the barriers which have kept foreign borrowers separated from French credit are yielding gradually to this realization of financial interdependence.

Horns of Courtesy

TWENTY years ago the automobile driver who dashed down the village street at the reckless rate of fifteen miles an hour announced his coming with a raucous blast from a wheezy horn which he operated by pressing a rubber bulb. The note was distinctively aggressive, and subsequent issues of automobile horns have not entirely removed that quality. Voicing such warnings as "Step lively, old chap, or you'll lose your coat tails," the automobile horn often is looked upon as an unfriendly institution.

Although advances have been made in diversifying its tone and multiplying its carrying power, no progress whatever has been made in making it an instrument of better understanding among the inhabitants of the highways. A more versatile, a tactful, sympathetic horn is needed—a horn that can say "Good morning" to a passing motorist, or "Thank you, sir," to a driver who courteously has given one the right of way. What a world of good feeling would radiate from a million or so friendly horns on the highways—horns devoted to promoting courtesy and good will.

The human voice is not powerful enough to carry above the din and roar of a city's streets, though someone has suggested a kind of amplifier. A talking automobile horn is needed, one that can yell out, "Hello, Bill; you from Oklahoma, too?" or similar greeting whenever one meets a driver from his home state. And when an emergency demanding a sudden warning to a careless pedestrian does arise, a "Scat" that would clear a back alley of a cat convention in two seconds would prove an even more efficient signal than the monotonous and unexpressive "Honk, honk" of the present instrument.

Tomatoes Are Cheap

CANNED tomatoes are cheap. They were particularly cheap recently during a week of special prices offered by certain stores in New Orleans—though something like the following incident might have occurred equally well in Baltimore or Seattle. The manager of one of these groceries urged his regular customers to look carefully over the whole list of bargains. The prices were impressive: Tomatoes in No. 1 cans, in a good brand, two for 9 cents. Cans of tomato soup, tomato paste and tomato sauce were also priced reasonably.

"Yes, I can use a dozen cans of tomato juice, at 69 cents," a patron agreed, "but I would appreciate this bargain more if I did not know one of the main reasons why the juice is cheap. Today I received a letter from a woman who happens to work in a cannery in Tennessee. She gets 15 cents an hour and rarely finds work long enough at the cannery to earn more than 65 cents a day."

Grocer and customer well might have discussed reasons why so many other products also are low priced. They might have noted the large part that fear is playing in the business decline. But the buyer only stopped at the door to say: "The woman who wrote to me from the cannery was my sister."

Tomatoes are cheap! But are they?

Editorial Notes

"All business is founded on such intangibles as confidence and courage and cheerfulness and good will," according to a writer in the Manufacturer's Record. This being true, none of us needs wait for the other fellow to take the lead in helping to restore business stability. There's a job for everyone here, and no danger from overproduction along this line.

Photographs of the new triangular doughnut which has recently made its appearance in Boston do not show any reduction in the size of the hole.

The Joneses' neighbors observe it's not the original cost but the keep-up that proves expensive.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By Dr. Ernst Jäckh

FIRST of all today, I want to express my gratitude for the various letters from American and German readers of my diary, and particularly for their agreement with the ideas I have put forward. The single exception was a German reader who disagreed with me, and in the meantime developments have borne out my contentions in that case. It may be recalled, for instance, that my opinion expressed as early as last May in regard to the Prussian referendum was that it would be a fiasco; and this judgment was proved correct by the facts on August 9. And if I dare today to assert that the referendum which the Prussian Minister-President Braun is now preparing in order to reform the existing system in the relations between the Reich and its component states, and which will unify the administration of Prussia with that of the Reich, will succeed when it takes place the end of this year or the beginning of the next, my readers may check up the proof of this judgment later.

* * *

What the Prussian Minister-President Braun signifies for the order and development of the largest part of Germany, namely Prussia, the German Chancellor Bruening signifies for the stability and security of the entire Reich. Furthermore the coöperation of these two statesmen means the confidence of the world in Germany's attachment to peace. Is it not curious that both these statesmen should have the same name? For Bruening means nothing more nor less than Braun. As different as are the East Prussian, Social Democrat Braun and the West German, Centrist Bruening, just so united are they in their goal of an honest international policy.

Now who and what is this Dr. Bruening, whose capacity has impressed all statesmen who have had anything to do with him? First, the British Prime Minister MacDonald and his colleague, Mr. Henderson in London and Chequers. Then Mr. Stimson, when he came to Berlin, and finally the French Prime Minister Laval, who in spite of Franco-German tension did something before unheard of in Europe: M. Laval in Paris took the telephone in his hand and called up his colleague, Dr. Bruening, in Berlin.

If this form of personal contact between the European statesmen sets an example—and this is very much to be desired—it would do much to lessen misunderstandings and false judgments and to further the peaceful development of Europe and the world. Besides the regular meetings of the statesmen in Geneva, there should be such a necessary and desirable discussion every week! It would lead to understanding and confidence. It belongs to the innovations which Dr. Bruening's courageous radio speech addressed to France introduced.

* * *

By birth a Westphalian, and a mixture of peasant and bourgeois, Dr. Bruening is a student of philosophy as well as of economic and social problems, not only in Germany, but also in England and in France. Before his service as a volunteer in the war he was a candidate for a teaching position. From his war experiences he came to recognize that, as a biographer has said, "The great destiny of the world is only to be mastered through sacrifice, selflessness and voluntarily imposed discipline." After the war, in politics, as secretary and editor in a trade union of officials and workers, as member of the Reichstag of the Roman Catholic Center Party, and as the finance expert of his party, he became conspicuous because in connection with both the Dawes plan and the Young plan, he foresaw and predicted the results which have now in fact taken place.

From the beginning President von Hindenburg esteemed the young politician, and appointed him, then only 44 years old, to the Chancellorship during the crisis of last year, by appealing to his "soldierly respect for duty." When the Chancellor went to East Prussia last winter, the President sent him the fur coat which he had worn during the war. Herr von Hindenburg knew that the man he trusted was a very simple person with very simple tastes. Dr. Bruening is a new type for Germany: he is the first statesman of this generation who, with Spartan severity, likes to regard himself as the occupant of an official position, but not as an object for public opinion.

He believes that the peoples of the United States and of Germany are bound especially close to one another; the United States through the obligations of independence and victory, and Germany through the obligations of dependence and defeat. "We must undertake daily sacrifices for the cause of peace," are his words.

* * *

Again and again these days we hear people talk of safety. And that is as it should be. "Safety first" is the justifiable demand of every nation. Just as correct is the statement that safety is a quality which varies with different nations, for it is dependent on their geographical position, economic conditions and other factors.

Sometimes, however, desire for safety degenerates into something quite unjustified as, for instance, when a strong man is afraid of a mouse. A poet well known in central Europe has touched upon this question. He is Franz Kafka who, in his book, "At the Building of the Chinese Wall," described Marmot, who made himself a burrow for fear of attacks from an imaginary quarter. The very efforts he made to render himself secure became themselves a source of fresh anxiety—an ever increasingly threatening snare which gradually shackled liberty and action. Indeed, the measures which fear for his existence had caused him to take, in the end, endangered existence itself.

It is becoming ever clearer that the European problem centers around German-French relations. It is not really political questions or economic interests which are a root matter. It is the mental condition—mutual mistrust. In the center of this mistrust stands the Treaty of Versailles. There is a French conception which wants to perpetuate European conditions of 1919.

On the other side we have a German conception which wants to change these conditions by peaceful means of mutual understanding and coöperation. But recently voices have begun to be heard in France which denote a change of view. Thus Professor Guyot, of Paris University, writes: "Sooner or later the Versailles Treaty will be judged as objectively as are the Peace of Westphalia or the Congress of Vienna. The wholé problem is whether Europe of 1931 corresponds materially and psychologically to Europe of 1918, or whether what was then justified has now become an absurdity." And another voice is similar. "The hour will come when the conditions which govern Europe today will appear as obsolete as those of 1815."

* * *

Americans will better understand how Germans feel about the Treaty of Versailles if they think of a United States of which California and Arizona have been returned to Mexico, the State of Washington to British Columbia, and Florida to Spain. Further, let them imagine a Canadian corridor from Buffalo to Philadelphia right through the State of New York, so that New England would be separated from the other states. Finally, there are the reparations, of which Owen D. Young has said that all the political debts of Europe were taken together and then placed on Germany's shoulders with 50 per cent increase.

The great American statesman, Jefferson, once declared that no generation had the right to burden future generations. Jefferson's European contemporary, Napoleon, after trying for a whole generation to accomplish his ends with cannons and bayonets, finally had to confess: "Ideas have conquered me. The history of humanity is a continued struggle between ideas and interests. For a while interests win the day, but in the long run it is ideas which are the victors."

Chancellor Bruening and Premier Laval are both making an effort to let ideas conquer interests. They are placing the constructive idea of European coöperation against the false interest of national egotism. We sometimes hear it alleged there is a difference between the policy of Dr. Bruening and that of Dr. Gustav Stresemann. This is not correct. Dr. Bruening's aim, as was Dr. Stresemann's, is Franco-German-European-international coöperation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Federal Reserve Banks and Relief

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your Monitor editorial of August 12 entitled "Relief From Economic Lethargy," you comment upon the determined stand that has been taken by industry as a whole to maintain the wage scale, and such an attitude is, of course, very praiseworthy. In contrast, however, you state that there has not been the proper coöperation of the bankers, and with this we will also agree; but your suggestions for the Federal Reserve banks to take a more active part in maintaining the open market as a means of reducing long-term money rates and thereby affording present relief is not so clear. Practically the same suggestion is made in the editorial in "Business Week" of August 5.

Although I believe I have a very clear understanding of the functions and operation of the Federal Reserve System, it is difficult for me to see the practical application of such a policy. The reason stocks and bonds and land are not being bought more freely at present and at higher prices is because those who have or control the gold do not believe a reasonable earning power can be maintained at such relative prices.

It may be elementary to state that price is a matter of desirability; nevertheless, the desirability of a thing on the part of the person who has it determines the price for which he will exchange it for something else. When there is no purchasing power, the desirability on the part of those who have an excess of a particular commodity (more than they can consume themselves) is reduced and the ratio of exchange (the price) will fall.

During the last two years the best investment that could be made has been gold itself. Those who have or control the surplus funds have realized this fact. Now suppose the Federal Reserve banks would buy up all the "A" securities (and I suspect they would have to pay a large premium to get them), what reason is there to presume that the proceeds would not still remain idle until the owners were satisfied that a profit could be made by exchanging for some other investment?

By way of specific illustration, my conclusion is that the agricultural industry already has had too much credit. The "high-powered" salesmanship, wrong use of credit, and the so-called cures are responsible for the present conditions. The ordinary use of long-term credit would be to increase means of production, and this should not be done until consumption has already been increased through buying power. It will be readily agreed that the money and all forms of property that meet a human need should be used, but it also seems clear that the desired stability will not be brought about until some of the greed and selfishness is checked. The elimination of the Government from business, a drastic reduction of the tariff, and a further striving for world harmony along the lines which have been so nobly started will, I believe, far outweigh the benefits of any special manipulations by the Federal Reserve System.

I was greatly impressed by an article by N. A. Hawkins in the July issue of Nation's Business, entitled "Bringing Business Back." The solution must begin with the individual and with individual business. If each will take inventory and adjust himself and his living accordingly, and not depend upon an inflated credit, the so-called money power will soon melt, and as a result of the reduced desirability of gold it will soon flow naturally into the proper trade channels.

O. R. Abel.

Kansas City, Mo.

Wage Rates and Unemployment

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In the various discussions which have appeared in your columns regarding remedies for trade conditions, stress has repeatedly been laid on the desirability of retaining the existing rates of wages, on the ground that to lower them would reduce the effective demand of wage earners. What constitutes the effective demand of wage earners is, however, the total sum paid out to them as wages, and the tacit assumption that an increase in rates necessarily means an increase in this total sum does not appear to be correct; in fact, it seems clear that an indefinite increase in rates would reduce the total paid out in wages to zero as effectively as an indefinite lowering of rates.

The statement that wages are "too high" or "too low" has a very definite meaning, and it is clearly in the interest of both employer and employed to correct such conditions.

It is clearly not very easy to say offhand whether an existing rate is too high or too low. The only industry of which I have any personal knowledge is farming in England, and the indications appear to be that in this industry wages are too high in the sense explained above, viz., that a lowering of rate would probably result in a larger total paid out as wages. I have been informed that in New Zealand the fixed rate is 15 shillings a day, but that no laborer is allowed to work more than two or three days a week, to cope with the unemployment situation. Whatever conclusions one may draw from such a condition, it is clear that wages could be reduced almost by half without reducing the effective demand of the wage earners.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, rates of wages are too inelastic, due mainly to fear on the part of both employers and employed that any concession would be difficult to withdraw. If it were clearly seen that there is a rate below which it is not in the interest of the employer to reduce wages nor in the interest of the employed to increase them above it, perhaps repeated struggles over increases or decreases in rates might give place to a concerted attempt to find the true economic rate.

Helperby, York, Eng.

F. Marshall.

Regarding General Palmer

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I notice in the Monitor for September 1 on page 2 under the article, "Friends of Temperance," etc., etc., a mistake in the name of General Palmer. He was William J. Palmer, and not Potter Palmer of Chicago fame.

I write this as the Monitor is always so accurate, and I know you wish to correct the article.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Charles A. Baldwin.